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JPRS Report

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Frontline States Count Cost of War

34000371 Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English
25 Jan 88 p 6

[Text] Harare—The frontline states have spent about \$27,5 billion (about R54 billion) since 1980 to defend themselves against "South African-sponsored bandits," Zimbabwe's Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Mr Bernard Chidzero, said on Saturday, according to reports by the national news agency, Ziana.

At a workshop on child survival and development in the frontline states at the University of Zimbabwe, Mr Chidzero said this excluded loss in human lives and development potential, destruction of crops and property, displacement of people and increasing spread of malnutrition and disease.

Intensified banditry had led to an increase in the death rate of children in the region. The death rate rose from 200 per 1,000 in the 1970s to 325 per 1,000 in the 1980s, he said.

"Although estimates vary, the cost of the war since 1980 to Angola is about R17,5 billion (about R35 billion), \$5,5 billion (about R11 billion) to Mozambique and \$5-billion (about R10 billion) to the rest of the frontline states—a cost which these economies can hardly afford," he said.

Mr Chidzero said most of the region faced a veritable war situation or difficult security situation.

/9274

IFAD Proposes Debt Repayment in Local Currency

34000291a Addis Ababa *THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD*
in English 23 Dec 87 p 6

[Text] Kinshasa—The International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) has proposed that African debtor countries settle some of their external debt in local currencies, IFAD President Idriss Jazairy has announced in Kinshasa.

Jazairy, who was in Zaire to sign an agreement on IFAD financial support for an agricultural project in the Shaba hinterland region last week, said that if the proposal were accepted, one would expect that debtor countries with the highest debt service rates would be able to limit repayment to 25 per cent of their export revenue.

The repayment in local currency which will be paid into development funds, will be used to finance local projects, such as those run by IFAD, he explained, adding that this could go a long way to assist programmes for the disadvantaged peoples in these countries. (PANA)

/09599

Report on OAU Emergency Fund Calls Financial Outlook Bleak

34000291b Addis Ababa *THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD*
in English 22 Dec 87 pp 1, 6

[Text] (ENA) The Policy Committee of the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa began a three-day meeting here yesterday at the secretariat of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to assess reports on the activities and operations of the fund since its last session last June.

The fifth ordinary session of the Policy Committee will also consider requests to be made by Ethiopia, Angola, Botswana and the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) for emergency relief assistance.

The emergency relief assistance is to be given in the form of subvention, grants and loans at the request of member states affected by drought and famine.

The assistance to be requested by the four countries is to be used specifically for locust control activities in northern Wollo region of Ethiopia, supporting projects on food production in Angola, provision of food supplies for a drought relief programme in Botswana and provision of means of transportation for food and water distribution in the SADR.

Mr. Ahmed Hagag, Head of the Economic Division of the OAU, said that the fund has already intervened in 15 countries to finance projects that have elicited the unanimous interest of the recipient populations.

Mr. Hagag reported that since the last session of the Policy Committee in June 1987, out of the contribution pledged by member states of the order of 13 million US dollars, only one cheque in the sum of 100,000 US dollars was received from Ghana.

The fund was set up in 1986 with the aim of providing emergency assistance to African countries affected by drought and famine as well as immediate financial and material assistance in support of national activities and programmes which are designed to reduce the impact of drought and famine in the continent.

A report on the operation of the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa says that since the Policy Committee's fourth session last June, the Secretariat has undertaken an in-depth study of the reports submitted to it and implemented the ongoing administrative duties. The Secretariat also held consultations with the countries which received grants from the Fund at the end of the fourth session.

The report notes that the Secretariat continued its campaign to mobilize resource through extensive publicity to create public awareness at inter-African and international meetings, especially in relations with the activities carried out within the frame work of the Locust Control

Programme. These efforts have not however produced concrete results and no external contribution was received during the period under review, according to the report.

The report says the Secretariat took the initiative in close cooperation with the African Development Bank for the recruitment of an expert to prepare a study on the granting of loans as requested by the Committee and drew the attention of the beneficiary countries to the need to seek as much as possible the services of African experts and use local materials in the implementation of projects.

The Secretariat had received new requests for the attention of the Special Fund from Angola, Zambia, the Saharawi Arab Republic and Ethiopia. These requests are to be submitted to the Committee at its present meeting.

As regards the financial situation of the Special Fund, the report notes that the position has not been favourable and that unless there is some improvement, the Fund might be exhausted.

The policy Committee of the Special Emergency Assistance Fund will take up several other reports and reach appropriate decisions during the next two days.

/09599

Wage, Price Differences Among ECOWAS Countries Surveyed

34000316a Lagos *NEW HORIZON* in English
Nov-Dec 87 pp 6-13

New Horizon's Jide Salami finds out how wages in Ghana, Togo, Benin, Cameroon, Cote D'Ivoire compare with Nigerian pay packets.

[Text] Since the introduction of the Enabling Bill which empowered the Shagari administration to literally reduce the living standard of Nigerians, nothing has been the same again.

Daily, as Nigerians are wont to say, 'in our very before' our economic dreams are being shattered by inept, crude capitalist management of the national economy. Common place things have become items of luxury commanding princely prices. But one item continues to suffer and declines in value—that item is labour. It is difficult to imagine that Nigeria's supposedly poor neighbours rate and pay their workers far higher than Nigeria does.

But it is true!

A labourer in Abidjan, Cote D'Ivoire takes home at the end of the month about N500.00. In Nigeria, a second degree holder is lucky if he goes home with that amount. What a life?

In Yaounde, Cameroon, a worker rides at subsidised rates luxury buses to and from his work place, in Nigeria 'molues'—carts that are not fit for transportation of cattle—ply the streets of Lagos in place of comfortable buses.

In the Republic of Benin, the lowest paid worker collects N315.00 as monthly salary and with this he buys food-stuffs cheaper than his Nigerian counter-part. He pays cheaper rent.

Perhaps, Ghana is Nigeria's partner in the ECOWAS sub-region to under-valuing labour.

Our Deputy Editor, Jide Salami travelled to Benin, Togo and Ghana by road and made his return journey by air. His experience in these countries which form part of our cover story vividly paints the true plight of the labouring poor of Nigeria in comparison with other countries in the West African sub-region.

Benin Republic: Fact! Minimum wage in poor Benin Republic is N315—by far higher than in "rich" Nigeria.

On Thursday 19th November, 1987 I travelled by road to Cotonou, capital of the Peoples' Republic of Benin. My first point of call was at the central market called MARCHE DANTOKPA—meaning Dantokpa Market situated along the Semen road. The purpose was to do some market survey, i.e., to compare the prices of some essential goods. (See table).

One interesting thing I noticed in the market was that most of the goods being sold at the market were brought in from Nigeria.

In order to be able to know if a worker is living well or not, one should be able to know his income and how much it can buy. As a result of this I went to the Government Secretariat situated along the Airport Road very close to the victory Square in Cotonou. I managed to get a top official of the Ministry of Economic Planning, Comrade Dakrus Matheou who furnished me with details of the salary structure and other allowances being enjoyed by Beninois workers.

He told me that salary structure is divided into five categories and these are categories A to E. Category A, which is the highest comprises Directors, Permanent Secretaries and higher Degree holders like B.A., M.A., M.Sc., PhD, etc. The salary of this category starts from 45,000.00 CFA which is equivalent to N675.00 per month at FEM rate. They can rise up to 200,000.00 CFA, i.e., N3,000.00 per month.

Their counterpart in Nigeria will start on a monthly salary of N406.75k, i.e., Level 08 Step 7 and ends up on Level 17, Step 3, which is N1,257.00.

Category B is the holder of Baccalorea, i.e., WAEC holder which attracts a monthly salary of 35,000.00. At FEM rate, it is N525.00 and can reach the level of 150,000.00 CFA which is N2,250.00 per month. This amount alone is more than what Level 17, Step 3 officer earns every month in Nigeria.

Comrade Matheou said that category C is the one they called B.E.P.C.—which is the equivalent of S.75. This category of worker earns about 27,000.00 CFA—about N465.00 per month. In Nigeria that amount can be earned by N.C.E. holder or an officer on Level 07 Step 3.

Category D, according to Comrade Matheou, is C.E.P.E.—equivalent of primary school leaving certificate and a worker in this category earns 24,000.00 CFA—about N360.00 per month. That is Level 06 Step 6 officer in Nigeria.

The last category is E, which is meant for labourers, most of who are known as illiterates and they earn between 20,000.00 to 21,000.00 CFA which is between N300.00 to N315.00 per month. That amount represents minimum wage in that country. Our own minimum wage is N125.00.

Comrade Dakrus Matheou revealed that each category has 4 steps for promotion exercise, i.e. steps 1.4. The first step is the lowest, while the fourth step is the highest or top class. After every two years of excellent performance, a worker is entitled to 20 percent increase in his salary.

In Benin Republic, workers draw allowances for up to six children. According to Comrade Matheou, the allowance per child is 1,000 CFA per month, i.e., N15.00 FEM rate. This allowance continues until the child is 18 years old. Thus a category E worker, i.e., labourer who has four children will earn N60.00 per month on each child. If you add that to his salary every month, by FEM rate this amounts to about N360.00.

As for transport, almost all the workers in the country have got one means of transportation or the other. Widely used is the MOBYLETTE motorcycle which every worker can afford.

A worker is entitled to house and car loans of about 50 percent of his annual salary, at interest free rate. Health services is almost free, because government pays 75 percent of the total cost of hospital bills of all workers. Education is free also for both primary and secondary school levels, while university students enjoy scholarship from the government.

Although, fuel per litre is costly in Benin (it is between N3.00 to N3.50 per litre), workers of that country do enjoy a lot of other subsidies from the state which their counterparts in Nigeria can never dream of. Moreover,

cars are luxury in Benin, because government has provided mass transportation system for the workers. So the price of fuel may be high, only the rich, i.e., the privileged will feel it. Workers are not affected by such high price of fuel.

Generally speaking, the standard of living and the condition of service of workers in the Peoples' Republic of Benin are better than that of Nigerian workers.

Cote D'Ivoire: Minimum wage is N495 plus N38 allowance per child, plus free education and subsidised medicare.

In Cote D'Ivoire, the minimum wage is 33,000.00 CFA a month and by FEM rate it is about N495.00 and by black market it is N500.00. A fresh graduate from school earns 133,000 CFA, i.e., N1,500.00 by FEM, and by black market this is N1,950.00.

Workers in the country enjoy transport and children allowances. Government and Private employers usually give weekly transport cards to their workers. No worker with this card pays any amount from his pocket for public transport. However, workers are not allowed to use this card outside the official working hours everyday. All the same, any worker who wants to, is free to ride a taxi and the charge is about 100 CFA (N1.50k) per drop.

Children allowance, according to the information gathered is being paid for a maximum of six children per worker. A sum of 2,500.00 CFA, i.e., N38.00 is being paid per child and a worker can draw this allowance until the child reaches the age of 18.

What does this mean? It means that if a labourer on minimum wage of N350.00 per month has four children, he will take home every month a total sum of N490.00. Out of this amount he will not pay for transportation to his working place everyday. He can buy a kilogram of meat at 300.00 CFA, i.e., N5.00 and buy a kilogram of rice at 160.00 CFA, i.e., N3.00. In fact he can conveniently feed with his family with only about N12.00 per day.

The same labourer in Abidjan, Cote D'Ivoire can equally go to hospital with his family with the MUTUAL FUNDS card which allows him to pay only 25 percent of the total cost of his treatment. The remaining 75 percent will be paid by the government or his employer.

In Abidjan, the capital of Cote D'Ivoire, houses are not cheap, but a worker can still afford to rent a decent house with his monthly salary. For example, in Abidjan, a labourer on salary of N350.00 per month can conveniently get a room and parlour for about 5,000.00 CFA, i.e., N75.00 per month.

If a graduate earns about N1,700.00 per month, then such graduate can conveniently rent a 3-bedroom flat in Abidjan for 25,000.00 CFA, i.e., N350.00 per month. If

he has six children, his total salary will be almost N2,000.00. As a senior civil servant, he is entitled to a car, free fuel and a driver on government pay roll.

In Nigeria only the Ministers, State Commissioners, Permanent Secretaries and top officials of government enjoy such conditions.

So with the price of oil very costly in Cote D'Ivoire—a litre is 350 CFA (N5.00), the Ivorian workers do not feel the pinch much. There are subsidies elsewhere for them to enjoy as already revealed above. The workers do not feel the high price of fuel, because, they enjoy free and subsidised transport system.

In Nigeria, a labourer who receives N125.00 per month, N10.00 for house rent and transport allowance of N30.00 finds it virtually impossible to rent a single room at N50.00 per month and pay N2.00 everyday for 'Molue' bus to and from his work place. If he is married with children, he needs to perform some financial miracles to survive on that meagre salary of N165.00 per month.

Even a graduate in Nigeria of today can no longer rent a 2-bedroom flat of N150.00 per month. With his monthly salary plus all the allowances due to him put together, he will earn about N406.00. With that amount, he can no longer afford to drink tea with milk and sugar plus a loaf of bread as breakfast because that is almost N6.00 at a sitting.

Now that many social services are not meant for the poor—thanks to our ministers, middle class officers can no longer dream of having a car. So to remove the remaining oil subsidy in Nigeria is to kill the workers by instalment.

The Ivorian workers are very motivated and they love their country, because the country operates some welfare system and they enjoy a lot of subsidies from their government.

Armed robbery is a strange word in the country. Federal character has no meaning in Cote D'Ivoire. The city of Abidjan is one of the cleanest in West Africa. And there is monthly environmental sanitation exercise a la Nigeria.

The Nigerian workers are not demanding too much. It is not an offence for them to enjoy some subsidy per litre of their natural resources—petroleum. Our rulers should emulate some of our neighbours in provision of social services for the labouring masses of this country.

Togo: In addition to minimum wage of N330, All Togolese workers receive N45 allowance per child monthly—maximum of 6 children, plus free education and subsidised medicare.

Arrived Lome, the capital of Togo by road from Cotonou.

My mission was the same. That was, to know how an average Togolese worker fares in comparison to his Nigerian counterpart.

I went to Asigame market at Avenue De'la Liberation. Later I met a Togolese working in the ministry of Economic and Finance. This is what he told me:

"My country is very small with a population of about 3 million. Still, with that small population, our workers are not enjoying fat salaries as people might think because, Togo is poor. Our main mineral resource is phosphates, we do not produce oil like Nigeria. Things are hard for us.

"The minimum wage here is 20,000.00 CFA (N300.00) a month. A government driver with primary school leaving certificate earns between 20-22,000.00 CFA (N300-330.00) per month.

"A fresh graduate from the university earns about 70,000.00 CFA (N1,000.00) per month. While professionals like engineers, medical doctors or lawyers receive 100,000 CFA (N1,500.00) per month.

"Here in Togo we do not have house or transport allowance for the workers, but a decent room with a parlour in Lome costs about 4,000.00 CFA (60.00) a month, while 3 bedroom flat costs about 8,000.00 CFA (120.00) per month. As for transport, government and private companies provide buses for their workers. Ordinarily a drop by taxi cab is only 50 CFA (60k). Because of the small nature of Lome—about 480,000 inhabitants, there are no commercial buses in the city.

"Our workers enjoy other allowances such as children and health services. Government pays allowance of up to six children per worker. Each child attracts allowance of 3,000.00 CFA (N45.00) per month. For example, I have two children as at now and every month I receive (6,000.00 CFA), i.e., N90.00. If you add that to my salary as OND equivalent holder, every month to go home with 35,000.00 CFA N52.00).

"Health services for government workers is being subsidised with 50 percent of the total cost of the treatment, while education attracts a moderate fee of N150.00 per annum for secondary school students. Primary school is free in government institutions while private schools charge exorbitant fees."

Even though, the price of petrol per litre in Togo is N4.00 which is higher than that of Nigeria, the workers do not feel the pinch too much, because transport is

being provided by their employers. A low income earner in Togo can feed conveniently with his family of four with 15,000.00 CFA (N190.00) in a month. Can we say the same thing about his counterpart in Nigeria?

Cameroon: Minimum wage is N450 plus 20 percent rent, children's allowance; free education and subsidised medicare.

As it is common with all the Franco-phone countries in West Africa, Cameroonian workers enjoy a lot of incentives and allowances. A monthly allowance of 3,000.00 CFA (N50.00) per child is being paid to all categories of workers. Such an allowance is allowed for up to six children per family. A worker may wish to have a dozen, nobody prevents him, but government pays allowances only on six of them until they reach the age of 18.

Twenty percent of a worker's salary is also being paid to him as house allowance. This means that a labourer who earns the minimum wage of about 30,000.00 CFA (N300.00) per month will receive in addition N60.00 as a house allowance. His counterpart in Nigeria is paid only N10.00.

This shows that a labourer in Yaounde, the capital city of Cameroon can conveniently rent a room and parlour for about N65.00 per month, while his colleague in Lagos with his total package of N150.00 in a month will eat sand if he dares think of renting a room and parlour.

Cameroonian workers are also being given loans to build their own houses. Any category of worker is entitled to this loan which is interest free and the loan is repayable within 20 years. Inconvenience allowances are paid to workers. However, such allowances are paid only to higher officers. For example, a Permanent Secretary receives an inconvenience allowance of 30,000 CFA (N500.00) per month, Divisional Officer—25,000.00 CFA (400.00), while a Director receives 24,000.00 CFA (N360.00) and his assistant receives 20,000.00 CFA (N300.00).

Social amenities which Cameroonian workers enjoy include free health services, free education and pensions. Practically, health services is free in Cameroon, because government pays about 80 percent of the total cost of medical expenses, while only 20 percent is being paid by the Central Security Fund Committee.

Education is free at all levels. Students of higher institutions are paid monthly stipends (allowance). Undergraduate students receive about 80,000.00 CFA (N1,200.00) per session.

Generally speaking, the standard of living in Yaounde is better than that of Lagos, because the real purchasing power of workers in Yaounde is far higher than that of workers in Lagos.

Salaries are zoned in Cameroon. A worker of the same qualification and grade in Yaounde will receive more pay than his colleague in Yagoua in far north province, because there are more inconveniences for urban workers than provincial workers. As the case in Benin Republic, workers are in categories A-D with respect to payment of salaries. Category A includes all the higher officers whose salaries range from 80,000.00 CFA-100,000.00 CFA, i.e., (N1,200.00-N1,500.00) per month, while, category D is the lowest, i.e., labourers and their minimum wage is 30,000.00 CFA (300.00).

Prices of food items such as rice, maize, gari and palm oil are relatively cheap in Yaounde. A 50 kilogram bag of rice is between N80.00 - N100.00. The government of Cameroon has given special attention to one particular food item—rice. It is a special target of the "consommez Camerouniens" slogan as Cameroon could grow all the rice it needs and has already grown a considerable quantity this year.

While palm oil is being exported in Cameroon, Nigeria is importing it, even though we were the highest exporter some years ago. The price of groundnut oil is between N10.00 - N12.00 per gallon in Yaounde while it is N18.00 in Lagos.

However, the cost of fuel per litre in Cameroon is higher than that of Nigeria even though Cameroon is a producer of oil. The subsidy on oil has been diverted to better the lot of the working masses of the country. Cameroonian workers enjoy free transport to their offices, enjoy government low cost houses, higher salaries and a lot of allowances. All these cushion off the impact of the high cost of petroleum products.

Last year, about 80 percent of the oil subsidy was removed and that gave the government a revenue of about N900.00 million which we were told would be used to modernise our rural areas. Up till this moment, our rural roads and even the urban ones are in serious stages of disrepair. So the ongoing government propaganda in the press that the amount accruable from the removal of the remaining oil subsidy will be used to provide other social services does not hold water.

The Cameroonian government rejected the IMF loans as we did and introduced Structural Adjustment Programme into their economy. While our own SAP has a fearful lion face that is ready to kill, that of Cameroon has a human face that is accommodating.

Ghana: Situation about Minimum wage is still grim.

Ghana with all its economic problems still finds a way of easing the problems of its workers. The minimum wage in Ghana is C3,037.50 a month. At FEM rate, it is N60.12k. A worker on this salary enjoys canteen and transport allowances of about N5.00 per day.

In Ghana, all categories of workers enjoy canteen, transport and rent allowances. 20 percent of a worker's salary is being paid to him as rent allowance. For example, a Clerical Officer with West African School Certificate who earns about C2,163.75pm (N103.20k) per month receives C800.00 (N16.00) as rent allowance. Such a worker can conveniently rent one bedroom of government low cost houses for workers at a C480.00 (N9.50k) per month. Generally, rent is very cheap in Ghana.

According to Comrade Jonathan O. Tetteh, Head of the Economic and Research Department of the Trade Union Congress of Ghana, who spoke to me extensively about the conditions of workers in Ghana, said the Ghanaian government has intensified the building of houses for Ghanaian workers at subsidised rate. He gave the following figures:

One bedroom with all the amenities cost C480.00 (N9.50) per month.

Two bedrooms without a demarcated lounge costs C1,000.00 (N20.00) per month and two bedroom flat costs C2,000.00 (N40.00)

Comrade Tetteh gave the salary structure per month as follows:

Labourer C3,037.50 (N60.12k); Typist C4,252.50 (N85.25k); Clerical Officer (WAEC) 'O' Level C5,163.75 (N103.55); Executive Officer 'A' Level C7,654.50 (N153.25); Admin Officer IV (University Degree) C7,593.75 (N151.55); Admin Officer III (University Degree) C9,112.50 (N182.38); Senior Assist. Secretary C10,631.25 (N212.43); Deputy Director C12,757.50 (N255.25); Director C14,580.00 (N291.00); Chief Director (Political appointment) C17,313.75 (N346.50).

A professional like medical Doctor, engineer or lawyer earns C20,000.00 (N400.00) per month.

According to the information I gathered at the T.U.C. headquarter in Accra, the government in collaboration with the Trade Union Congress of Ghana formed a Tripartite Committee late in 1982 to look into the ways government could provide social and welfare services for the Ghanaian workers. The committee which comprises

the representatives of the government and some industrial trade unions recommended among other things that government should build houses for workers, subsidise, transport and provide free medicare for workers and exempt workers' allowances from tax.

All the recommendations were accepted and right now are being implemented. Government has built more than 500 units of houses for workers in all the major cities of Ghana. Transportation is heavily subsidised for workers in Ghana and it should be noted that there are no 'Molue' type bus operating the city of Accra. Only the luxurious bus ply the streets of Accra.

Education is almost free in Ghana. Only recently a sum of C1,000.00 (N20.00) was introduced as fees in all the schools to augment the government efforts in the new Junior Secondary School (JSS) system introduced in Ghana. Tuition is free in all the higher institutions while feeding and housing are heavily subsidised for students.

The Tripartite committee according to Comrade Tetteh, also achieved, free health services for the Ghanaian workers. He said that many private companies and firms have got their own clinics where their workers are treated free of charge. While government workers are allowed to attend any hospital and get a receipt for their treatment which in turn will be paid for by the government.

Table of Some Essential Goods at 31st December, Makola Market, Accra, Ghana

Goods	Prices
Rice (50kgs)	C5,500.00 (N110.00)
Sugar (50kgs)	C4,000.00 (N80.00)
Gari (Tin)	C480.00 (N9.60)
Maize (Tin)	C140.00 (N2.80)
Palm Oil (one litre bottle)	C170.00 (N3.40)
Toilet Roll	C60.00 (N1.20)
Milk (Tin)	C50.00 (N1.00)
Sugar (a packet)	C140.00 (N2.80)
Bournvita (Medium)	C380.00 (N7.60)
Macleans (giant size)	C240.00 (N4.80)

/12913

National Economic Policy Outlined

34420056c Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Policy of alliances and isolation of enemy; protection of community property and more effective implementation of laws; planned economy as urgent requirement of socialist option; and preparation and motivation of cadres—these are the political-social conditions which, as pointed out by the 2d Congress of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party, must be guaranteed and implemented for the execution of Angolan economic policy until 1990.

While it is clear that the war of aggression pursued by South Africa influences the solution of many problems that afflict our people and that the worldwide economic crisis negatively influences the already shaken Angolan economy, it is easy to understand that the country's defense effort and the very survival of the strategic policy of the People's Republic of Angola at this moment call for a reorganization of the leadership and economic management system.

In economic terms, the war, on the one hand, is responsible for the proportionate rise in funds taken from the national output which must be spent on defense and security and, on the other hand, it also limits the allocations available for development and consumption.

The repercussions of the imbalances in international economic relations also affect the Angolan economy. Like many other countries in the so-called Third World, Angola was subjected to colonial rule for many centuries, causing distortions in the country's economy which simply cannot be ignored. It suffices to recall the sudden drop in oil prices at the beginning of 1986 which abruptly reduced the government's ability to import the resources that are indispensable for the operation of the nation's industries and that caused a rapid rise in the Angolan foreign debt which in December 1986 came to about \$4 billion.

But many of the shortcomings in the Angolan economy cannot be attributed only to these two factors, that is, the war and the worldwide economic crisis. One must also take into account the weight of the many shortcomings in the production, in services, and in the circulation of goods—some of which were inherited from colonial times while others are the result of an economic leadership and management system that is simply out of kilter. Among the former we must look at the following: The lack of connection between the National Plan, the general government budget, and the exchange budget, which makes the current economic management system ineffective; excessive centralization in socialist planning methods; the persistent bureaucratization of economic management and the failure effectively to apply the value relationships; the disorganization and poor management of enterprises; lack of discipline and runaway

corruption, as well as insufficient protection for community property, among others that were recently denounced by Comrade President Eduardo dos Santos during the seminar on economic and financial recovery.

New Economic Philosophy

On the basis of this analysis, the First National Party Conference, which was held in Luanda more than 2 years ago proposed—and the 2d Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party approved—a new economic and social development philosophy, taking into account the beginning of the application of our socialist option "even under wartime conditions," of the National Plan as a main instrument in managing the economy and the agricultural and livestock sector as the basis of development.

But the 2d Party Congress felt that, in order to provide a strong foundation and specific implementation for the economic policy objectives, it would be necessary to guarantee and implement some political-social conditions which constitute their decisive foundations.

These political-social conditions are: policy of alliances and isolation of the enemy; protection of social property and more effective implementation of laws; planned economy as urgent requirement for socialist option; preparation and motivation of cadres.

Policy of Alliances

According to the guidelines issued by the 2d Party Congress, which make up the document entitled "Economy Management System," the policy of alliances must give priority to the rural areas without, however, forgetting the cities.

Agricultural policy, according to the document, must be aimed at a constant increase in the agricultural and livestock output so as directly or indirectly to meet the most elementary needs of the population, raising the living standard and improving the work of agricultural laborers and peasants in general, as well as to consolidate and strengthen the number of profitable enterprises. It is also necessary to provide personal security for farmers, for production equipment, and to guarantee the supply of goods (through sales in the rural areas), providing incentives for the production of surpluses and the development of production through support for cooperatives, peasants associations, and individual peasants.

In the cities—according to the party's guidelines approved by the 2d Congress—the practical implementation of the policy of alliances must get all economic agents, independently of the type of ownership, to operate their forces within the circuit of national economy and to create conditions promoting the isolation of undesirable elements who, through incorrect commercial practices and unrestrained speculation work against the objectives of the Plan. On the other hand, all those who

are engaged in activities that contribute to the specific implementation of the objectives spelled out in the National Plan must be supported and protected by society and by the state.

Protection of Social Property and More Effective Application of Laws

The 2d Congress argued that only the strengthening of government authority and discipline and the implementation of legislative, administrative, and effective and strict control measures (including the revision of inadequate economic and financial laws), in close conjunction with new economic measures aimed at the protection of social property and greater efficiency in economic management, will make it possible to create conditions for the stabilization of the economy throughout the 5-year term as well as the continuous and adequate adaptation of economic management mechanisms and methods in keeping with the objectives of the National Plan.

These measures are aimed at strengthening the fight against the theft of goods in ports, at airports, and in warehouses, the diversion of products from the factories and during transportation of goods, local, on-the-spot consumption, lack of discipline in the discharge of financial obligations and in making payments to the state and between enterprises, criminal appropriation of goods belonging to the national assets, incorrect utilization and misuse of social goods, all of which have systematically impoverished the national economy.

Planned Economy

"The Plan in the final analysis is an instrument that involves the country's entire economy and whose main task it is to coordinate and synthesize the established objectives and the resources necessary for its implementation," the document entitled "Economic Management System" of the 2d Congress emphasizes.

It is therefore necessary to establish a link between the Plan, the OGE [General State Budget], and the Exchange Budget, monetary policy, and credit policy. It is furthermore necessary to create the statistical and methodological conditions necessary for the specific implementation of the system of balances of the economy and also to introduce macroeconomic calculations in the value relationship which will make it possible to check on the properties determined for the 1985-1990 5-year term.

The 2d Congress emphasized, however, that after that only through a road and methodological survey of the resources of the economy and its efficient utilization will it be possible to guarantee absolute correctness in meeting the country's defense needs, improving supplies for the population, and promoting economic development on the basis of the charted objectives.

Training and Motivation of Cadres

The party's guidelines are aimed at the total involvement of national cadres in the improvement of economic management methods and in the specialization necessary to attain each of its objectives; this is why it recommends drafting a 5-year program for cadre training in the mastery of the Marxist theory of the organization of society and scientific methods for developing the economy and the socialist state, as well as support for and improvement of the conditions of national cadres through the recognition of their value, compensation for their merits, without disregarding the requirement for discipline and responsibility.

Economic and Financial Recovery Program

The SEF (Economic and Financial Recovery Program) was the way singled out by the party Central Committee during its 19th regular meeting for the implementation of the decisions of the 2d Congress; the fundamental objective here is the creation of conditions for the process of economic stabilization and recovery through the implementation of a correct policy of alliances, the revision of the system of economic management, and the restoration of the country's finances.

05058/06662

Mavinga Defeat Causing Strife in MPLA *34420055c Lisbon O DIARIO in Portuguese* 24 Nov 87 p 6

[Text] The defeat of the MPLA [Popular Movement for Liberation of Angola] troops in Mavinga is having serious consequences for high military commanders in Luanda and for the group of Soviet general stationed in Angola. The offensive launched by the MPLA against Mavinga-Jamba was preceded by major disagreements in the general staff; some of the commanders advised against the offensive because it impaired the army's fighting capacity and because its outcome was uncertain; it was argued that priority should be given to "cleaning out" the guerrillas in territory controlled by UNITA, especially in the north. Others thought that an offensive such as the one that was launched would always run into South African intervention, thus exposing Luanda's military weakness. The defeat at Mavinga is now to be exploited by political groups within the MPLA. It is admitted that heads will soon start to roll and there have been replacements among Soviet commanders who were in Angola.

05058/06662

MPLA Reportedly Using Chemical Weapons *34420055b Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese* 24 Nov 87 p 24

[Text] There are increasing indications that MPLA [Popular Movement for Liberation of Angola] troops, fighting against UNITA [National Union for the Total independence of Angola], are using chemical weapons against the

adversary. The analysis of equipment and soil where certain shells are exploded and the statements of MPLA prisoners seem to support this charge. In its organizational chart, the MPLA army by the way has a "chemical warfare" department headed by a major-general.

05058/06662

Weapons Captured by FAPLA Displayed
34420056d Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
17 Nov 87 p 8

[Article by Carlos Cardoso, AIM: "Sample Display"]

[Text] On Sunday, before beginning their summit meeting, the six leaders of the Front Line viewed a small display of weapons and other military equipment captured by the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] from the South African Army over the past 3 months.

The material displayed at the Presidential Compound of Futungo de Belas, in the vicinity of the Angolan capital, reflects the conventional type of warfare involving huge resources, such as it characterizes the situation in the southern part of Angola.

In one corner of the exhibit, we can see the tail end of a South African Mirage abandoned in the Province of Kuando-Kubango on 14 August. Next to it is a napalm bomb which did not explode.

Next to the bomb is another big death-dealing device, an AC 112FO [illegible] missile with a caliber of 127 mm, bearing the inscription "Rocket 127 mm, R2M 1, SUC/IC, 20-022 12/81, Igniter-006 C7/81, B-16-O-C-8/882."

The machineguns are also made in South Africa or in the West, for instance, Browning, Madson, FA, MG, and H.K. 21.

The part of the exposition set aside for large combat equipment is completed by five vehicles, one of which is a South African "Kasspir" while another one is "Deutz," a B-12 cannon with its projectile.

In the other parts of the exhibit we find mortars of different calibers, uniforms, camouflage nets, photo cameras, and all kinds of ammunition.

Our attention is drawn to a black hood, the kind that completely covers the face, leaving only openings for the eyes. "The South African whites use these black hoods to pass themselves off as UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] men," Major Jota, of the political directorate of the FAPLA, told the six leaders.

On a small wooden platform one can also see masks used by the South African soldiers "so as not to suffer from the poison gases which they release against our forces and civilian targets," according to Lt Gen Antonio Franca dos Santos (Ndao [illegible]), chief of the FAPLA general staff.

"The South African forces are increasingly employing chemical warfare," he told AIM.

Documents identifying South African and Namibian soldiers, killed in action, are displayed on a platform.

One of them is Malvin Ashley Benecke, Dog tag No. 67121550380007, killed on 20 August of this year in Kuando-Kubango.

He probably wrote some of the letters written in Afrikaans, giving the following address: 84567718 B. 6., Okpl G.A. Venter, H.S.I. (SWA) St. Rundu, Secktor 20, Veldposkantoor, Pretoria, 0106.

05058/06662

Conditions in Jamba Described
34420055a Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese
26 Nov 87 pp 24, 25

[Article by Bouveia de Albuquerque]

[Text] Jamba does not show up on the maps. Not even UNITA [National Union for Total Independence of Angola] wants it although the city, with its more than 10,000 inhabitants, is the capital of the areas it controls, calling it "Free Land of Angola." In all probability, however, it is possible to find Jamba in the far Southwest of Angola, a few tens of kilometers to the West of the old frontier station of Luiana, which is equidistant from the borders with Namibia and Zambia.

It is in an area which the Portuguese solicitously set aside as a nature preserve thus making it difficult for people to settle there. Because this involves a vast transition zone between the Kalahari Desert and the fertile land further to the north, we can say that Cuando-Cubango was never very propitious for population settlement.

This was the hostile environment which Jonas Savimbi chose as his sanctuary after having been driven out of his capital, Nova Lisboa (now called Huambo) in 1976; at that time it was the second-largest city in Angola.

From this vast "anhara," characterized by its sandy soil and by a medium-dense flora, consisting of small thorny trees, UNITA relaunched its influence throughout the country and today there is no place in Angola that can boast of being immune from the guerrilla actions of the soldiers commanded by Jonas Savimbi.

The Customs Bureaucracies

The first surprise awaiting the visitor who goes to the "Free Land of Angola" is the very detailed organization of the civil service. As you get off the old Dakota aircraft, you head for a hut at the airfield where, after being properly welcomed, you fill out your authorization stay in the country. After this formality has been taken care of, you go to another shack, the customs shack, where they check your baggage. Only then can the visitor go on to the city of Jamba as such which is located several kilometers away, along dozens of trails that intersect each other, where only the experienced driver can make any headway without getting stuck.

Along the way, you have to cross several flood-control dams with flood gates and the more fortunate traveller can appreciate the lively fauna here. As we were heading for Jamba, to attend ceremonies marking Angola's independence, on 11 November, the vehicle in which we were riding had to stop several times in order to allow some of the herds of elephants to pass by.

The approach to Jamba is indicated by the improvement in the access roads; you now leave the trails and you ride on excellent avenues, some of which are even asphalted. Here and there you will see traffic signs and traffic police with white gloves, belts, and helmets, directing the heavy traffic of jeeps and military trucks. At regular intervals you will also find traffic signs and parking spaces, such as they exist in big cities.

Jamba is not a crude city. For security reasons, the buildings are spaced very far apart which is why the city's boundaries cover dozens of kilometers. On the other hand, except for rare cases where cement is used, the buildings are made of wood, clay mortar and, on the roof, straw. Seen from the air, they do not differ from the thousands of huts dotting the entire African Continent. Without its wide and clean avenues, Jamba, from the air, looks like a vast group of peaceful and harmless typical villages.

But this appearance changes soon; thousands of soldiers are constantly moving around, along with vehicles and, at some strategic points, there are guard towers that are perfectly camouflaged as tall trees.

Portuguese High School

In Luanda, the history of Portugal is in the dock, if it is not purely and simply forgotten; but in Jamba it is taught to the students in the same way as it is learned by the students in Lisbon. Indeed, the history of Portugal is being taught in the courses given at the Jamba National High School just as is the history of Angola. Besides, the entire academic organization resembles the one that was in effect in Portugal during the last decade, where even Latin was taught by a Portuguese professor, Father Daniel.

Captured by UNITA in the center of Angola about 2 years ago, this priest decided to settle in Jamba instead of going back to Portugal; together with an Angolan colleague, he has to take care of a large congregation of Catholics in Jamba where there is even a church. In addition to masses and standard sacraments, there is a religious service broadcast over Radio Galo Negro (the broadcasting station of UNITA); it is broadcast on a bi-weekly basis, alternating with the Protestant service, a denomination which is also strongly established in Jamba. "I have the moral support of the Catholic hierarchy of Luanda," Father Daniel told us, thus letting us know that his pastoral ministry is legitimate.

Jamba is a militarized city. This is why it is not surprising that the high school principal is a soldier. And since we are in a military town, the academic facilities do not differ from the other houses in Jamba, in other words, wood and straw, but well supplied with blackboards and desks.

The primary school and the kindergarten do not have permanent quarters. Classes are taught under fig trees, out in the open. In pedagogic terms, the school is a vast natural playground. Links with Portugal are also a constant feature among the children. It is symptomatic, for example, that one of the most popular children's songs in Jamba is very much Portuguese: "I will pull the cat's tail."

The UNITA teaching system consists of 2 years of kindergarten, 4 years of primary education, and 7 years of high school, the last of which is equivalent to the 11th year in Portugal. After this education is over, the best students are sent with study scholarships to universities in Portugal and other countries. In Portugal, UNITA students face various obstacles, first of all, because the courses given in the areas occupied by UNITA are not officially recognized. To obtain equivalency, students must take examinations in Portugal covering all primary and second education before they can be admitted to Portuguese institutions of higher education.

Other students are sent to attend middle-level technical courses given in Jamba, specifically, in agriculture, nursing, primary school teaching, and typing.

Hospital

The Portuguese presence is also expressed quite effectively in the form of the Jamba hospital since most of the doctors took their training at Portuguese medical schools. They are assisted by several female doctors and physical therapists of French nationalities who belong either to the Organization of Doctors Without Borders or to another international institution of support for the physically handicapped.

The Jamba hospital looks pretty much like the rest of the architecture in the city, with the various wards separated from each other, some made of cement and others of

wood. Each ward handles a particular medical specialty, such as, the emergency ward, maternity ward, the operating room and the x-ray room, infirmaries, the analysis section, the physiotherapy ward, etc.

Tropical diseases are the ailments that most occupy the doctors, obviously in addition to the wounded and mutilated of the war. The latter are primarily taken care of in field hospitals established along the battle fronts and later they are transferred to the rear areas, primarily to the Jamba Hospital.

As for equipment, the Jamba Hospital is, by way of comparison, somewhere between the council and district hospitals of Portugal. Looking at surgery, for example, the only thing they are not doing there is neurosurgery and cardio-thoracic operations. There is no shortage of medications.

Industry

Since this is a people in arms, it is obvious that industrial production in Jamba is very limited and is exclusively oriented toward the war effort. For example, there is a uniform factory here (turning out 400 uniforms per day), a vehicle repair shop, and a crafts products industry.

But there is simple no commerce here. Money does not circulate in Jamba. On the other hand, there is no direct bartering of goods either. Each citizen of Jamba is involved in a particular activity, an activity which gives him the right to be assisted by the central government when it comes to meeting his basic needs. These basic needs consist of food products and clothing and, in exceptional cases, relative superfluous products, such as cigarettes and beer. Anything else is considered to be a luxury product for which there is no room in a society permanently at war.

We wanted to find out what the crime rate in Jamba is and the response we got from a UNITA official was straight: "We have no crime problem here. On the other hand, there are no thieves because all inhabitants get the essential products they need free of charge. And they could not steal any luxury items because there are none here, just as there are no store windows that could make people want to break in. Nor do we have any riots or physical assaults here. We have a common enemy we must fight and we have no time left to go after each other."

Ideology

In the midst of the fighting, ideological questions inevitably are relegated to a secondary place; there has to be unity in the fight and there must be no internal divisions triggered by differing public opinions.

We can say that various opinion currents however are represented within UNITA. But anyone who thinks that UNITA is a conservative force, looking only at the origin of its most open support, that is, the United States and South Africa, would be wrong. UNITA is a left-wing or center-left movement, which is what its leader, Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, claims to be. Besides, Savimbi does not conceal the influence which Maoism had on his political development when, during the 1960's, he learned the art of guerrilla war in China from Mao Zedong.

Essentially, however, Savimbi is pragmatic leader who is fully aware that he can get what he needs in order effectively to fight his enemy, who is heavily armed by the Soviet Union, only from the West.

As of this moment, it is likely that what Savimbi wants most is to get help from Western Europe, the kind of help that would enable him to keep his distance somewhat from his rather awkward ally to the South. To attain this objective, UNITA is sending its representatives to the European capitals; these men are real ambassadors.

Diplomatic success for UNITA in Europe first of all involves Portugal. In this area, Europe as a matter of fact is looking to Lisbon since a Portuguese policy could persuade other European countries to adopt a relatively common policy toward Angola.

However, in Portuguese Government circles, the UNITA topic continues to be taboo due to the fear of rubbing Luanda the wrong way. In addition to the reports coming through Luanda, it is probable that the Portuguese foreign trade ministry is unaware of the real situation in Angola which of course depends on UNITA.

The attitude of the Portuguese Government toward UNITA hurts us quite a bit, we were told by a higher-ranking official of the movement who does not conceal his pro-Portuguese attitude. The generation that controls the destiny of UNITA today at all times expresses its affection for Portugal. One of these manifestations is the teaching of the Portuguese language which is fluently spoken in the "Free Land of Angola," without any foreign accent, contrary to what we find in areas controlled by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola].

The RDP [Portuguese Radio Broadcasting Company] is one of the broadcasting outfits most listened to in Jamba, primarily when it reports Portuguese soccer scores. Anything having to do with Portugal is heard with much attention. On the other hand, UNITA knows that it does have the sympathy of the majority of the Portuguese people; this is why it cannot understand the hostility of the government in Lisbon toward the movement.

/06662

**Former Official on Opposition, Mengistu Policy
Toward Sudan**

34040002 Khartoum AL-RAYAH in Arabic
16 Dec 87 p 3

[Interview with Khidr Ahmad Zayid, former administrative officer and political supervisor of Asosa-Beni Shangul, Ethiopia, by Musa 'Ali Sulayman, Siraj-al-Din 'Abd-al-Ghaffar, and al-'Ubayd Ahmad Murawwih; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] The biography of Mr Khidr Ahmad Zayid, the former administrative officer of the Asosa-Beni Shangul region, by itself suffices to cast light on the designs and strategy of the Ethiopian regime toward the Sudan. The interview with him will throw light on many aspects unknown even to people concerned with Sudanese-Ethiopian relations. We met with him, and our conversation with him was open and frank. We hope the reader will learn from it. Here we present a summary of our interview with him.

Mr Khidr joined the Ethiopian armed forces in 1973 and entered the Infantry School, near the University of Addis Ababa. After the fall of Haile Selassie, he was chosen from the political cadre students and enrolled in the Political School at Kilometer 6, Addis Ababa, where he spent 6 months. Then he was chosen administrative officer of the Asosa-Beni Shangul region and was asked to carry out actions against the Sudan. When he procrastinated, they sought to arrest him, and he fled.

Mengistu Plans For The Future

[Mr Khidr said:] Among Mengistu's directives to us was a saying we memorized: "The government of Ethiopia cannot last as a Marxist government unless the Sudanese regime changes into a Marxist one." In accordance with this conviction, he derived order number 769/70/97 101/-, a copy of which went to the administrative officer of Beni Shangul. I was ordered by it to carry out two basic tasks:

First, to create a regular military armed force to strike at hostile forces in the Ethiopian Democratic Union.

Second, to relocate the members of the Sudanese southern opposition to Gambela. The order also entrusted me with recruiting the largest possible number of Ethiopian-born Sudanese students into the SPLM, with the goal of convincing international public opinion that the opponents to the government in the Sudan were Sudanese. However, I refused and procrastinated in responding to the order, and the students also refused. When they sought to arrest me dead or alive, I escaped to the Sudan late in 1977.

[Question] What were all the goals of the force you were charged with creating?

[Answer] Two principal reasons lay behind its establishment. The first was to change the system of government in the Sudan into a Marxist one. The second was to deter the Sudanese regime, offer support to its opponents, and deter the opponents of Mengistu who were setting out from Ethiopian territory. That was the tactical goal for the period.

[Question] How did the members of the Sudanese opposition receive Mengistu's proposals and directives?

[Answer] The Anya Nya II was the most prominent of the opposition groups there. Its leaders rejected the way in which the idea was presented. In the course of time, some of them were assassinated and others were thrown into prisons. Some of them put down their weapons and returned to their country to live a free and honorable life. When Garang took over leadership of the rebellion, he liquidated those in the movement leadership who had independent tendencies, so that he could monopolize its leadership and gain the confidence of the Ethiopian regime.

[Question] To what extent do you think Ethiopia has realized its goals, especially regarding stirring up the border tribes?

[Answer] I do not think Ethiopia has been able to realize any goal from its support of the rebels. This failure has induced it to give the Ethiopian army itself a role in the latest operations against the Sudan.

[Question] How do you explain the revolt of the Uduk tribes?

[Answer] The Uduk and Maban tribes are among the tribes on which the churches have concentrated. The revolt exploited some of the leaders of these tribes and used pressures and enticements to enlist them in its ranks. One of the plans of the revolt was to persuade all the Negro border tribes and enlist them in the rebellion movement. The Ethiopian regime helped make this plan successful. It moved citizens belonging to Sudanese tribes and gave them a choice of abandoning Sudanese dress or leaving Ethiopian territory. It resettled some Ethiopian tribes.

The rebels also used to plunder and murder these tribes. Several clashes took place between them in which some important men of these tribes were killed, among them Mr Ahmad al-Murdi and Muhammad Abu-Hazim. The Ethiopian authorities kept silent about these crimes, which created pressure in the wake of which the citizens evacuated many border villages. The rebels settled in them.

[Question] How long do you think the Ethiopian regime can stand firm in the face of the challenges that confront it?

[Answer] There is a worsening economic situation in Ethiopia, especially in the eastern and northern regions. The armed movements demanding secession are besieging the regime from three directions. Faced with this situation, Mengistu's regime has been forced to sell relief materiel, divert it to the rebels, or ship some of it to the Soviet Union in order to obtain weapons in exchange.

In another area, the Ethiopian regime has made efforts to reduce the number of regular forces, so as to lessen expenditures for them and be safe from their danger. It has concentrated on compulsory conscription and the militias. The salary of one soldier in the Ethiopian army has come to be sufficient for five new recruits.

Where Is the Opposition?

Our interviewee says: The armed movements against the Ethiopian regime are nationalist secessionist movements. Their methods are not unified, and there is no coordination worth mentioning between them. This situation has enabled the regime to deal with them. Even within some of the organizations one finds different currents: Marxist, church-related, or Islamic. If they formed a united front calling first of all for a change of system of government, not secession, they would be able to do it.

A New Opposition Front

The opposition front that was recently formed has perhaps caused the regime in Addis Ababa increased worry, for the front does not advocate secession, but calls for removal of the regime. It includes principally two fronts: the Ethiopian Democratic Union (EDU), and the Ethiopian Public Democratic Front (EPDA) [abbreviation as published]. The latter name has disturbed Mengistu. Thinking to block the path of this movement, he moved the activity of the rebels from the south of the Sudan to the north, so as to safeguard himself from the activity of the opposition movements.

Coup Possibilities

The possibility of the occurrence of a coup in Ethiopia, as our interviewee says, is not a strong one. This is because Mengistu supports himself by a powerful and exact intelligence system and liquidates everyone he suspects. Also part of his strategy is not keeping any minister in his post long enough to allow him to become informed about the situation and build himself up. He therefore either resorts to firing his ministers or physically liquidates them in various ways.

[Question] What about the famine in Ethiopia?

[Answer] True, Ethiopia is suffering from famine, but I do not think its cause is the drought. The drought is not the main factor, and it could have been overcome. What happened is that more than one element contributed to a lack and scarcity of agricultural workers. The military conscription system is one of these elements. Most people refused to be conscripted and left their villages and farms after pressure was placed upon them. They became refugees by the millions. Another element is the diversion of all resources and income to the military war effort. Even coffee ("green gold") has come to be exchanged for weapons from the Eastern block.

Furthermore, there are all the racial and tribal problems that have arisen from the resettlement system. This is a policy whose purpose is to silence the voices of opposition, as happened to those who were taken from Somali Wello and Tigray and were settled in Wellegga province, across from the eastern Sudan.

How Do the Rebels Live?

We conclude our interview with Mr Khidr Ahmad Zayid with the conditions of the rebels within Ethiopia. He says:

The rebels support themselves by a system of plundering and looting, even within Ethiopia, to cover what they need for subsistence, and they receive church assistance under the cover of relief. 12937

Central Bank To Report Weekly on Forex Reserves

34000299b Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
15 Jan 88 p 32

[Article by Anderea Morara: "Major New Rules for Central Bank"; italics as published]

[Text] The Central Bank of Kenya is now required to make a weekly report to the Minister For Finance on the net and gross foreign exchange reserves.

Today's issue of the *Kenya Gazette* says that the bank would present the weekly report to show the total amount in Kenya shillings, the amounts in each foreign currency, and the number of months of imports the reserves could finance.

The report would also show the major changes from the previous week in the amounts, rates and the financial terms of investments.

The regulation requires the Central Bank to inform the Minister of Finance whenever the gross reserves fall below two months' imports and when the net reserves fall below one month's imports. The period may be specified by the Minister.

The Central Bank is also required to compile a monthly report showing all the previous month's changes in the bank's exchange control procedures, highlighting any problems encountered and to draw a list of all individual transactions exceeding Sh1 million.

The list should show the country and currency involved and the person or firm making each transaction including the bank and authorised dealers.

The report would also list all foreign exchange transactions in Kenya shillings by international classification number for goods and for normal balance of payments for invisibles, such as services, shipping and insurance.

It would also show a weekly breakdown of all foreign exchange allocation licences of the shilling released, by the appropriate international classification number.

The Gazette says, the Minister's approval will be required for foreign exchange transactions on interest and dividend payments from Kenya; foreign exchange transactions exceeding Sh1 million involving loans, equity capital, and property transfers in and out of Kenya; management, royalty and similar fees; investments of foreign exchange reserves and any other foreign exchange transactions to be specified by the Minister.

The new regulations come in the wake of revelations of massive foreign exchange fiddles. The Central Bank has tightened foreign exchange controls and said that foreign exchange earnings must be remitted to the Government within 90 days after they have been exported.

/09599

Soviets Called Upon To Assist Journalists
34000307a Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in
English 28 Dec 87 p 20

[Article by Charles A. Jackson: "Soviets Asked To Assist Journalists"]

[Text] The acting Editor-In-Chief of the FOOTPRINTS TODAY newspaper, Mr. Arthur S. Massaquoi has called on the Soviet government through its mission here to assist Liberian media institutions in the area of manpower training.

Mr. Massaquoi was speaking at his Broad Street office yesterday when Messers Sergei D. Rousanov and Andrei B. Panov, First Secretary and Press Attache, respectively of the Soviet Embassy called on him.

Mr. Massaquoi lauded the relationship between the government of Liberia and the Soviet Union and pointed out that Liberia will cooperate with all friendly nations of the world and called for the concerted efforts on the part of all peace loving countries to ensure maximum peace and security throughout this troubled world.

Mr. Massaquoi said press freedom has taken on a new dimension in the country with the support of President Samuel Kanyon Doe who has encouraged the press to adequately inform our people and the world about events in the country.

In remarks, the President Publisher of the FOOTPRINTS TODAY newspaper, Counsellor Momolu V. Sackor Sirleaf said as the Soviet Union opens a news chapter, and even though Liberia is a small country, there is room for cooperation in order to foster better relations between our two countries.

Responding, the two diplomats stressed the important role the mass media plays in the development of any country. The diplomats said the purpose of the visit is to acquaint themselves with the paper and requested for a historical information about the paper to be published in the Soviet Union.

/09599

Israeli Embassy Denies Responsibility for Tipoteh Accident
34000307b Monrovia DAILY STAR in English
28 Dec 87 p 1

[Text] The Israeli Embassy near Monrovia has described as "untrue and irresponsible" a front page article which appeared in the December 15, 1987 edition of the DAILY STAR under the headline: "Israelis Linked to Tipoteh's Accident."

In a letter addressed to the editor of the newspaper, the Second Secretary at the Israeli Embassy in Monrovia, Mr. Ilan Mor noted that "the Embassy of Israel protests

to the fact that your distinguished newspaper published an untrue and misleading story under such a sensational headline, based on speculations."

"Furthermore," the letter went on, "the Embassy of Israel would like to emphasize that none of your reporters or news editors has ever contacted the Embassy for its comments before or after the publication of the above mentioned untrue story."

The Embassy then categorically denied what it termed as "this peculiar and most speculative story" published by the newspaper.

However, it can be recalled that on December 15, 1987, the DAILY STAR reported that following the death of Dr. Emmanuel Hansen, one of Africa's great political scientists, in an auto accident in Arusha, Tanzania, a relative of the deceased had linked Israelis in that country to the accident.

The relative of the victim (name withheld) had at the time told our source in Accra, Ghana that: "I want to say that there is no reason why we cannot blame the Israelis for this accident; they are in Kenya and are doing whatever they wish."

/09599

Lebanese Community Distributes Aid

Disabled Receive Food, Clothing Donations
34000308 Monrovia THE MIRROR in English
24 Dec 87 p 1, 10

[Article by John Mannah: "Lebanese Union Shows Concern for the Disabled"]

[Text] The Lebanese Cultural Union of Liberia on Tuesday donated \$6,000 worth of food stuffs and clothing materials to the Antoinette Tubman Rehabilitation Center and the Antoinette Tubman Cheshire Center in Virginia, outside Monrovia.

Presenting the food stuffs on behalf of the union the chairman of the Social Committee of the Union, Mr. Rizkalleh Serhan pointed out that the food stuffs were all Christmas gifts from the Lebanese Cultural Union of Liberia.

The Social Committee chairman said further that the gifts which were presented by the union was a clear indication of the Union's concern for the less fortunates.

According to Mr. Serhen the union every year identifies itself with the unfortunates, by going around and presenting gifts as a sign of its concern and commitment to further improving the life of the Disabled.

For his part the Public Affairs Chairman, Mr. Mohammed Alaovie, said the items were a reflection of the Union's concern for the unfortunate children at the centers.

He expressed the Union's gratitude to the Administrators of the centers for the manner in which they are handling the inmates.

He observed that the work which the staff of the centers was carrying out was very sacrificial.

In separate remarks the two centers' heads Sister Clotilde Elvina and Mrs. Marion Pratt thanked the Lebanese Union for its kind gesture and promised that the materials will be used for their intended purpose.

The two Directresses used the occasion to call on Philatropic and Humanitarian organizations to assist the centers, at all times.

The items consisted of rice, fish and clothing materials.

University Receives New Paint

34000308 *Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English*
22 Dec 87 p 1, 10

[Article by Joseph Teh: "Lebanese Help U.L. and Group of 77"; quotation marks as published]

[Excerpt] A member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Liberia, Mr. Abbas Fawaz, yesterday donated \$10,000 worth of paints to the University of Liberia as his contribution to give the institution a shining color. Mr. Fawaz who is President of the World Lebanese Cultural Union also last week presented to the Group of 77 a consignment of food items and materials.

Making the presentation to the administration of U.L. yesterday morning, Mr. Fawaz said the gesture was a manifestation of his desire to help the institution in its strive for "excellence in the academic community."

"I make this donation to justify the confidence reposed in me as a board member of this noble institution and it expresses my desire to help make U.L. a better place of learning for students of this nation," Mr. Fawaz, also a president of the World Lebanese Cultural Union of Liberia, said.

But Mr. Fawaz assured the U.L. administration of his support to do everything possible to make the school one of the "best."

Receiving the gift on behalf of the school, U.L. President Stephen Ykeson thanked Mr. Fawaz for what he termed "his immense contribution" to the University.

The University of Liberia with a current enrollment of 4,700, will definitely have a different look when the next academic begins next year, thanks to this consignment of paint.

"Fawaz has set the pace for others to follow," remarked Roland Mucorlor, director of University Relations.

/09599

Chibuto Farmers Reorganized Into Communal Towns, Cooperate With Army

34420071b *Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese*
28 Dec 87 p 1

[Text] More than 8,000 people who had been dispersed throughout the Nalaze, Didiza, and Nhanala zones of the Chibuto district have been reorganized into communal towns after having been set free from captivity at the hands of the armed bandits in a sequence of combat actions carried out during the past several months by the armed forces of Mozambique/FPLM.

The process of reorganizing the population is being accompanied by the distribution of land, farm implements and seeds.

In order to get the process of reorganization under way, the Chibuto district government ordered the Agriculture Directorate to parcel off available land and to provide technical assistance to the rural people who have recently been brought together.

The collaboration between the people and the army in those zones located in the north of Chibuto made it possible to execute dozens of armed bandits and to destroy their hideouts. So, tranquility has been restored, even though there remains the threat of further action by the agents of the "apartheid" regime.

Also, the cooperation of the people with the military has been manifested through the providing of information regarding the movements of the armed bandits, the transportation of war materials, and the transportation of water supplies for military units.

The Chibuto district is comprised of five zones that are important to the development of agricultural activities: Guemulene, Baecane, Chidinuane, Nhabarra and Moco-toene.

Efforts in these zones have concentrated upon the organization and enablement of family units for purposes of cultivating corn in an area that is greater than 500 hectares.

12857

Refugees Return From Zambia With UN Aid
34420060c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
1 Dec 87 p 8

[Text] The first group of 120 war refugees officially repatriated from Zambia arrived last Friday afternoon in Maputo on a Mozambique Airlines flight chartered for them by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The repatriation is part of an agreement between our government and that UN agency to return to the country all the persons who emigrated to neighboring countries because of war or hunger.

Most of the refugees fled the war of aggression waged by the armed bandits supported by South Africa in Zambezia Province, or more specifically in Milange District, to Malawi in 1985, and from there they crossed into Zambia.

The same procedure to enable Mozambican refugees who fled the war of aggression to return to their places of origin will be carried out shortly in Malawi, where there are currently thousands of refugees, most of whom fled Zambezia Province, according to a high official of the Support Nucleus for Refugees and Liberation Movements in our country.

"We are going to establish an airlift in Zambia to bring back all the Mozambicans interested in returning to their country, over 850 of whom have signed up," reported the same official, who represents our government in this operation to repatriate Mozambican citizens.

Most of the people who returned to the country on Friday are originally from Gaza and Maputo provinces, and also lived in Zambezia many years.

The identification operation will continue in Zambia since, according to the official from the Support Nucleus for Refugees and Liberation Movements, many people want to return to the country.

According to Eduardo Muamba, a 19-year old who lived with his parents in Zambezia Province until 1975, he fled Zambezia in 1985 when the bandits stepped up their aggression in the region.

"We fled Zambezia to Malawi, and from there we crossed over to Zambia. Because of the activities of the armed bandits," Eduardo Muamba said. Born in Maputo, he is now returning there to live with his relatives after nearly 12 years away.

He said that in Zambia, or more specifically at the Sindemissale refugee camp, he had no problems surviving, because his work as an artisan enabled him to obtain some things that helped him get by.

He said that before they fled the armed bandits in Zambezia, they had to hide everyday from the criminals, because "we knew that they were mistreating the people and leading them down the path of crime," he said.

Like Eduardo Muamba, Judito Cossa, another person we interviewed, hopes to return to his home town, Machava, to live and continue to work as an artisan, since this will enable him to improve his lot and gain the prestige he lost when he left for Zambezia in 1975.

09805/06662

New Cadets for Merchant Marine
34420071c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
21 Dec 87 p 1

[Text] Last Saturday, at the Mozambique Nautical School, the Minister of Transportation and Communication, Armando Guebuza, presided at the graduation of cadets of the Merchant Marine in a ceremony that also marked the end of the Navy Week commemorative program.

The graduation ceremony consisted in the placement of insignia on the uniforms of the student graduates, after a brief address by the Director of the Nautical School, Jose Albano Junior. In his address, he expressed his appreciation to the people and the institutions that had made the school's founding possible.

The King of Norway, for example, was one of the prime movers in the building of some of the school's infrastructures. Through NORAD, Norway also supplied some equipment and course material.

Before the ceremony, Minister Armando Guebuza attended some demonstrations regarding the functioning of some of the school's navigation instruments.

The director of the institution of technical-professional instruction said that the school arose in response to the increase in maritime traffic in our country, a development that made it imperative that more shipboard personnel be trained.

The director said that the creation of the school, in 1977 (at the Center for Maritime Training), was aimed at remedying the serious lack of trained personnel in the maritime sector.

Since the Mozambique Nautical School was inaugurated in 1985, under Decree 33/85, 106 officers have been graduated to the Merchant Marine, according to information provided by the school's director.

Of the 33 cadets that received their insignia yesterday, 17 studied navigation, and the other 16 power equipment. Three other students who had been graduated previously were awarded scholarships for study in the Soviet Union.

Yesterday's ceremony marked the end of the commemorative activities of Navy Week and of Worldwide Navy Day, celebrated on the 17th.

The photograph shows one of the insignia placement ceremonies for a graduate of the Mozambique Nautical School.

12857

Program To Rehabilitate Education Underway in Zambezia

34420084a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
14 Jan 88 p 3

[Article by Custodio Inacio]

[Text] A training course for primary and secondary teachers and other education cadres got underway in the city of Quelimane in Zambezia Province last Monday. The purpose is to find alternatives for taking care of school-age children who are victims of war and drought. The course is part of a very extensive program drawn up by the National Directorate of General Education's Department of Special Education for this year within the framework of the Emergency Program.

The program is the result of a study conducted last year by the Ministry of Education in coordination with UNICEF to determine the situation of thousands of students and teachers displaced by the war in Zambezia Province.

All the actions planned for the short, medium, and long term are aimed at carrying out politicoideological, scientific, and technical work for rehabilitating students and teachers severely harmed by the effects of armed banditry and natural disasters.

Marco Teixeira, UNICEF's program officer in Maputo, says that with the activity which has now started in Zambezia and which will be extended to Tete and Sofala Provinces in its first phase, the intention is to carry out a crash program to create alternatives for the care, guidance, recuperation, and psychosocial rehabilitation of children in a difficult situation, thus providing continuity for a project covering children from birth to the age of 6 years which is being carried out in cooperation with the Ministry of Health's Social Action Program. The course in Zambezia and the other two courses, which will begin in Tete and Sofala Provinces this month, will result in the training of about 150 primary and secondary teachers and other education cadres, who will then have the job of training and providing guidance for students and teachers who are victims of war and drought. The courses will also make it possible to pick out individuals who will establish district and provincial departments of special education at the institutional level in the future.

According to a document from the National Directorate of Education, the intention is to rehabilitate a total of 27,184 students and 3,600 teachers in Tete, Zambezia, and Sofala Provinces in the medium and long term.

Besides that action, and also as part of the search for alternatives for caring for children in a difficult situation, the Ministry of Health will conduct a nationwide study this year in association with UNICEF to produce a national map of traumas affecting children.

On that subject, a source at UNICEF said that some of the institutions which will participate in the study have already been selected, among them the National Institute for the Development of Education and the Higher Pedagogical Institute.

The national map of traumas affecting children will make it possible to identify the typology and, with that as the basis, the methods for approaching the problem and the mechanisms for guiding the victims of war and natural disasters.

11798

SWAPO Official Views Issues in Independence Struggle

34000319b Windhoek *THE NAMIBIAN* in English
8-14 Jan 88 pp 8, 9

[Interview of SWAPO's Secretary for Publicity and information, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya by Gwen Lister: "Moving Namibia's Struggle Forward"; first paragraph introduction; date and place not given]

[Text] SWAPO'S Secretary for Publicity and Information, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, speaks candidly on these pages today on a number of pertinent issues, in a question-and-answer interview with Gwen Lister. Some of the issues raised and responded to, include the questions of filling vacancies in Swapo leadership inside Namibia; the role of Marxism/Leninism in Namibia today; thoughts on black consciousness and cooperation between the trade union movement and Swapo.

Lister: There is concern in Swapo ranks at present regarding certain vacancies in the National Executive (positions such as Publicity and Information Secretary and so on). While most agree there should be continued democratic accountability, there is uncertainty over how to go about filling the vacancies. What are your views on this?

Hamutenya: Swapo's constitution provides for organisational structures that are designed to ensure efficiency, accountability and flexibility. It also provides for democratic procedures to fill vacant leadership positions. These procedures have been adopted in order to enable the movement to select officials and spokesmen who are most suited to the task of mobilising the masses on a scale necessary to lead the struggle to its logical conclusion.

It is through such leaders and cadres that the movement can effectively articulate the people's concerns and aspirations. Swapo leadership considers periodic democratic renewal, and revitalisation of its structures and functions to be of great importance in order to avoid the negative tendency towards inertia, stagnation and arbitrariness.

In short, our democratic structures and procedures allow for self-renewal, which implies that occasionally vacancies are filled, dead wood and excrescence wiped out, and replaced with vigorous new blood. This is imperative to maintain the status of the struggle.

I am, therefore, confident that wherever signs of inertia and stagnation may be found within the movement, Swapo's traditional loyalty to the principle of democratic self-renewal and collective leadership will assert itself because the ranks and file of the movement will continue to demand for initiative, courage and concerted action in order to move the struggle forward.

Lister: While the majority of Namibians are acquainted with various ideologies, there presently seem to be several pro-Marxist factions in the trade union movement and Swapo Youth League. Most Namibians, however, seem to see nationalism, rather than Marxism, as the means to achieve independence, and think that ideological in-fighting will only distract from reaching the goal of self-determination. What are your views on this?

Hamutenya: As Namibia moves closer to independence, it is inevitable that there will be a general debate about the shape the post-colonial society should take. This, I believe, is partly the reason for the emergence of what you have characterised as ideological factions among trade unionists and the youth. As to the question whether it is nationalism or Marxism should constitute the ideological framework of the struggle for independence, I would like to point out the fact that colonial oppression and capitalist exploitation have been interlaced in Namibia. As such, the demand for independence has in recent years produced a yearning for radical social change, and in modern times, the yearning for social liberation from capitalist exploitation has found its most forceful expression in Marxism. This is, perhaps, the main reason why some Namibians tend to veer towards Marxism. These Namibians, it would seem, do not think that narrow nationalism can solve the problem of economic exploitation that has characterised colonial rule in our country. History is, indeed, full of examples where narrow nationalism, devoid of any revolutionary content, has only led to the establishment of yet another exploitative socio-economic system after independence has been achieved.

It is therefore, not necessarily an unhealthy development for Namibians to start pondering over the shape of the society in a liberated Namibia. What would be unhealthy for the present stage of the liberation struggle is the degeneration of the emerging ideological debate into what you have termed ideological in-fighting. Such in-fighting will certainly distract the people from the actual struggle. At the present moment, the main content or chief mobilising factor of our struggle is the quest for independence. Relevant as it is for bringing about social change, Marxist-Leninist ideology is not the primary concern for the majority of the Namibian people. The fundamental contradiction in Namibia today is between the aspirations of the broad majority of the people to achieve self-determination, on the one hand, and the effort of South Africa to maintain its repressive apartheid colonialism and illegal occupation, on the other. The majority of people who are supporting the movement for liberation consist of different strata and ideological tendencies. Some want independence so as to bring about fundamental change, entailing democracy and egalitarianism. Others want independence so as to be free to expand their private businesses. Still more, there are others who simply want to rid Namibia of racism, with no clear idea of what else should be done.

What is of common interest to these different social forces is to see their country free and able to determine its own destiny without outside interference.

Against this background, the central thrust of Swapo's liberation programme is the awakening among the Namibian people of a sense of collective destiny, irrespective of class, tribe or race.

Unlike class struggle which, in terms of Marxist theory, is about the emancipation of the working class, the programme of national liberation addresses itself to multiclass united front politics by stressing the broad common interest of self-determination and national independence. This is for Swapo the line of march in the present phase of the Namibian liberation struggle.

In advocating for united front politics, Swapo places emphasis on democratic procedures. We are, for instance, firmly committed to democratic elections and allow the Namibian people as a whole, regardless of race, tribe or class, to democratically choose their own leaders who will form a constituent assembly which will be truly representative of the people and vested with the authority and sovereignty to write and adopt Namibia's independence constitution. Such a constitution must, it is Swapo's firm position, neither be the outcome of a deal with the racist regime of South Africa, nor be an arm-chair product of legal experts sitting in the quiet comfort of their offices. Instead it must be a true product of people's victory adopted after intensive discussions by all the Namibian people in a free political and security environment.

Lister: It would seem in the future, the pro-South African Government forces will use 'left-wing' tactics, rather than 'right-wing' to try and undermine the Swapo movement. Some see reactionary elements in the guise of Marxism/Trotskyism. There was also talk at the time of the arrest of the 'Swapo 100' that the alleged spies had been trained in Marxism/Leninism before they left the country. Can you comment on this?

Hamutenya: It is quite conceivable that paid agents of the apartheid regime will seek to disguise their treacherous activities, designed to undermine the liberation struggle, through Marxist-Leninist posturing. There is thus a need for vigilance. Genuine Namibian patriots must also be on guard so that they don't fall into the trap of anti-communist obsession.

Lister: Several smaller groups in Namibia, conscious of a lack of support for their parties, are turning to black consciousness, apparently in a bid to win support, and there is also contact with South African black consciousness groupings such as Azapo. What are your views of black consciousness?

Hamutenya: The origins of the black consciousness movement are traceable to the struggle for civil rights in the United States in the early 1960s and 1970s by

Americans of African origin. It made important sense in the American context where for centuries blacks were made to feel that they were an inferior race. There, blacks were, for instance, forced to ape white standards of beauty and in the process, to despise themselves. The blacks in America have been subjected to racialism as a minority group within the American society. To be accepted by the ruling white majority, some of them tried in so many different ways to behave and make themselves look like whites. With the rise of the black consciousness movement we began to hear slogans like 'black is beautiful', it was no longer important for the blacks to ape white standards of beauty, etc.

However, by the latter half of the 1970s, the black consciousness movement was already losing its potency for a number of reasons. For instance, many progressive whites began to identify themselves with the cause of the blacks. They began to recognise the fact that racism made their society a focus of evil. At the same time, peace-loving and democratic minded blacks and whites found themselves making common cause in the campaign against the American imperialism war in Vietnam.

Those blacks who tried to use the slogan of black consciousness to achieve racial exclusivity, often bordering on reverse racism, found themselves out of touch with the reality of the American society. The more forward-looking blacks were able to form 'rainbow' and other coalitions with their progressive and democratic-minded white countrymen and women. In short, they realised the limits of any race-based political ideology or slogan.

In the case of Namibia, black consciousness is out of place. The blacks are not fighting psychological liberation. They have not been uprooted and transplanted to another continent. They are not a racial minority in a sea of white majority. And if at all they had ever suffered psychological and social trauma of self-despising similar to that suffered by black Americans, then that stage was long past when they decided to rise in the struggle for national liberation against colonialism nearly three decades ago.

In short, the real task for every patriotic political organisation in Namibia is to mobilise all the Namibian people, both black and white, to reject colonial rule and demand independence of our country. The establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial Namibia requires scrupulous avoidance of all slogans which smack of racial or tribal chauvinism.

Lister: There are various views on whether the movement should hold meetings countrywide, including the far north, which is highly militarised, rather than in mainly urban centres. What are your views?

Hamutenya: The struggle to achieve Namibia's independence demands readiness on the part of all Namibian patriots to make sacrifices in the form of arrests, detentions, torture, loss of jobs, exile and above all, death. Because of the brutal nature of apartheid colonial rule, the struggle of the Namibian people is bloody and full of risks. But no sacrifice should be too much to make in order to realise our people's historical aspiration to be free and independent. People must be ready to wage mass political struggle in different forms, including the holding of meetings throughout the country in spite of all the hazards.

Lister: Does Swapo support the idea of "independent yet affiliated" with regard to trade union activity under the umbrella of the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW), on one hand, and Swapo activities on the other?

Hamutenya: Yes, Swapo does support the development, consolidation, growth and expansion of democratic trade union movement in Namibia. It also supports the ideas of independent yet affiliated trade union activity. We consider it unrealistic, even dishonest, to argue that workers should be organised only to fight for higher wages and better conditions of work because in Namibia today the economic exploitation of the workers is in itself an aspect of the principal political contradiction. Although contradictions in Namibia abound, the contradiction between labour and capital is for the moment secondary to the main contradiction between the interests of the overwhelming majority of the Namibian population which is denied the right of self-determination and subjected to the sovereignty of the South African state, on the one hand, and the privileged minority group built around that state on the other hand.

The workers' struggle for economic betterment and that of the nation to achieve independence, are essentially interwoven. It is, for instance, inconceivable that the Namibian workers would be able to achieve significant improvement in their lot without the achievement of independence. The establishment of a national democratic state will give the Namibian people the capacity to control the exploitative activities in our country for the benefit of all our people.

Lister: Some of the Swapo leadership have fulltime employment elsewhere (for instance at the Council of Churches) and this has tended to lead to the accusation that the leadership is losing touch with the grassroots. Does Swapo hold any specific views as to whether the leadership should devote itself fulltime to the movement itself, or divide their time between the two?

Hamutenya: Ideally, all leaders of Swapo should work fulltime for the movement. However, the requirements for survival dictate that some of them must work part time. Swapo is not in a position to maintain all its leaders and activists.

Lister: The South African Government announced some time ago that it wants ethnic elections to be held in the near future in Namibia. If these elections go ahead, would Swapo call for a complete and total boycott?

Hamutenya: Indeed, Swapo will fight against any such election. The liberation movement is irrevocably committed to genuine independence elections based on the UN Plan for the independence of Namibia as endorsed in UN Security Council Resolution 435. We consider ethnic election of little consequence and waste of time because they will not bring a lasting solution to the colonial conflict in Namibia.

Lister: The SADF often claim large Swapo "abductions" from northern Namibia, although they usually fail to mention the names of the schools involved. What are Swapo's views on this? Does the movement only help those across the border who request such assistance?

Hamutenya: Swapo is a political and military organisation of patriotic volunteers. The notions of "abduction" and conscription are alien to it. Of course, as a people's movement, it recruits its fighters from the Namibian population. It also assists through its revolutionary underground, victims and would-be victims of South African repression to escape from the country into exile upon their own request.

Lister: Women's organisations are at a low ebb at the moment. Any ideas on how women could become more involved in the struggle?

Hamutenya: It would seem that the main reason why the Namibian women, especially the urban women, might not have played their full part in the struggle is that there is a degree of disunity among them. A series of ineffective and small women's groups have appeared on the Namibian scene over the last three years. But none of these groups has come up with a meaningful programme of action to rally the broad majority of our women behind the struggle for national liberation.

The problem of anarchic individualism and opportunism looms rather large among the Namibian women today. Priorities are confused. Many of those who may be described as activists among our urban women are not actually involved in the real struggle for liberation which demands sacrifices. They are preoccupied with the "politics of projects". They have carried out careers for themselves in the form of running small and inconsequential community projects. They keep away from the liberation activity—organisation and mobilisation for concrete mass political action in opposition to colonialism. In so doing, they behave as if the priority is no longer to put an immediate end to colonialism, but to merely ameliorate the hardships of a few Namibian women in their respective communities.

Elitist vacillation regarding involvement in the struggle is one of the negative features among our educated urban women today. One also notices that some of these people have become self-serving opportunists who want to be in the limelight and to masquerade, both at home and abroad, as militants for the liberation movement, while scrupulously avoiding all forms of sacrifices. A tendency toward anarchic individualism among them means that almost everybody wants to be a leader and only few are prepared to be followers.

There is an urgent need for our women to organise themselves much more effectively and to closely relate all their socio-economic activities for the liberation struggle. Unity of purpose and action should be a top priority for our women in the new year. There can be no effective organisation where nobody is prepared to follow or be led and where those entrusted with leadership are not able to rise beyond factionalism and cliquish circles. Liberation struggle demands discipline, courage and unity of purpose. Other sections of our society have begun to demonstrate these vital attributes of liberation activity. We hope that, inspired by the blood, tears and hopes of their people, the Namibian women will rise to the occasion and play their full part in the just and heroic struggle for the liberation of the motherland.

Lister: The SADF continues to accuse Swapo of destroying the infrastructure in the north, and disputes the movement's denial of being responsible for the blowing up of the Omulukilia Roman Catholic Church on September 20, 1987. What is Swapo's policy regarding the sabotage of buildings etc, in the north, and could you react to the SADF's claim that the bombing of the church was a "propaganda trick" by the movement?

Hamutenya: We have already denied the responsibility for the attack on the church. It is an example of the occupation army's propaganda. I emphasise that Swapo was not responsible for the bombing in Ombalantu on September 20. Most of the Swapo members are Christian and received their first education in the church. They have very high respect for religious institutions. I put it to you that we would be very shortsighted if we were to attack religious institutions, thus alienating the population. On the other hand, South African troops would like to create conditions for such alienation. Swapo has no need to play such an outrageous "propaganda trick."

/06662

UDP Leader Warns That Secession Might Appeal to Caprivi

34000319a Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English
8-14 Jan 88 p 2

[Article by Mbatjiua Ngavirue: "Caprivi Secession Warning"; first paragraph introduction]

[Text] Mr Mishake Muyongo, leader of the United Democratic Party, has warned that unless there is a change in the present attitude of the Interim Government towards the Caprivi the idea of secession might gain popularity in the region.

In an interview with THE NAMIBIAN Mr Muyongo said that the UDP had never considered secession, but that the Caprivi at the moment was being given "third-rate consideration by the government of the day in Namibia, and Caprivians are not happy about that."

He condemned the fact that the Caprivi had become "the dumping ground for useless elements in the civil service. Die-hard racists and people who did not know how to read and write were all found in the Caprivi and given senior posts. The only certificate they had was their white skin colour", he said.

"I never take people for granted. These matters have been reported to the Interim Government, nothing has been done, they have not even made promises to deal with the problem."

"This is when people will start to talk of secession. People in Caprivi will start to think that they are not needed or wanted.

"It will be very difficult to dissuade people from secession because they will be asking what are we getting out of the present situation", he said.

Mr Muyongo said that his party had asked for regional elections to deal with the political stalemate in the Caprivi.

He deplored the fact that the present chairman of the Executive committee of the Caprivi was the Secretary for Governmental Affairs, who was based in Windhoek, and only visited Caprivi occasionally.

The UDP had asked for an amendment to the constitution of the Caprivi, AG 29 of 1980, that would allow the people of the region to choose their own chairman for the Executive Committee.

He said that his party had sought this amendment through the correct legal channels. The measure had been passed in the National Assembly only to have it blocked by the Administrator-General after the AG had been lobbied by "people who represent nobody."

He said that the problem with the present Superintendent of Medical Services was one example of issues that had led to frustration creeping into the Caprivi.

He described the Medical Superintendent as a "die-hard racist" and said that the UDP had asked for his removal but that nobody wanted to listen.

The UDP leader claimed that his party enjoyed the support of 80 to 85 percent of the Caprivi population, which he said, did not mean that the remaining 15 to 20 percent supported other parties in the area, because the other parties did not have the support of even 5 percent

of the population. He however stated that although the UDP was based in the Caprivi it aimed at becoming a broadly based national organisation.

Commenting on his party's representation in the National Assembly, and his attitude towards the Interim Government, he said that the UDP was not happy about only having been allocated two seats in the Assembly, because based on its popular support the UDP had to be considered to be among one of the most important parties in the country.

He sarcastically remarked that "the criteria to be a member of the Interim Government is to have no political support."

His party, he said, had told the Interim Government that it was better to call for elections in the country so that the parties that won, could then form an Interim Government and govern with the support of the people.

The UDP had never applied for a seat in the cabinet because they felt that it was better to be elected rather than be appointed.

Explaining this he said, that "when you are appointed you tend to be careful with those who have given you the authority, but when you have been elected you have a bigger arena from which to operate".

Asked what he thought the Interim Government had achieved so far he said "I am one person who has often pointed out to the Interim Government that they have achieved nothing. But there are small things for which one must give them credit. Labour relations have improved, there is freedom of speech, and discrimination is being rooted out."

"But on major issues like the integration of schools and hospitals and the general welfare of the people they have done nothing. But we have to consider the fact that it has only been in existence for two years. Maybe we have to give them time, but how much time I don't know, since it is only a transitional government."

Asked what the attitude of his party was to the massive military presence in Western Caprivi, and the presence of Unita there, he replied that this was one of those 'sticky problems we have'.

"Representations have been made to the Interim Government to correct the situation as it now prevails in Western Caprivi. One can only say that one hopes the cabinet will provide answers to the problem as soon as possible.

"Since we are still waiting for an answer from the Interim Government I cannot give details of the discussions.

"Unita's presence there was introduced without asking anybody, so the question of whether one supports their presence there, or not, does not arise."

"In the world we live in today, you find that people seek refuge in other countries and use those countries to fight those whom they might refer to as their enemies.

"But they have to use their place of refuge with the complete understanding of the authority in that country, as well as the cooperation of the local inhabitants. The local population should be respected by those seeking refuge, and in the Caprivi this respect is lacking."

He denied that he had close personal contact with the leader of Unita, Jonas Savimbi. The last time he met Savimbi was in 1975 when they were both living in Zambia.

Turning to the sudden surprise removal of Mr Patrick Limbo as Secretary-General of the UDP Mr Muyongo said that since the formation of the party it had become traditional for the party to meet on the first day of the year to take stock of the year that had passed, and to plan for the one ahead.

At these meetings members had to account for their activities during the year and those activities were then evaluated to see whether they had been consistent with the 'spirit of unity' that the party considered essential to peace in the country.

It was found that Mr Limbo's activities had been wanting in many respects. His activities had been anti-unity. Instead of bringing people together he had been dividing them more. He at one stage even accused members of the UDP of being communists. An accusation that he could not substantiate when asked to do so."

"As Secretary-General of the UDP and as a member of the Executive Committee of the Caprivi Representative Authority he engaged in witch-hunting, with a view to victimising those who were not of his immediate tribe or family, or those he thought opposed him politically. He had no political discipline and in the UDP discipline was considered very important."

"He was elected to the Executive Committee by the Mafwe Tribal Authority. This Tribal Authority had withdrawn its support for his continued membership of the Legislative Assembly and the Executive committee. But he continued to cling to these positions because of a lack of discipline."

"The Tribal Authority had given him the responsibility of administering funds for the border dispute between the Mafwes and the Basubias. When they asked him to account for expenditures he arrogantly refused to do so, which was another sign of his lack of discipline.

"We in the UDP have respect for authority, but he has no respect for the tribal authority that appointed him."

"He has been suspended indefinitely as Secretary-General of the UDP by the 30 member Central Committee. The decision was taken by a majority vote which was almost unanimous."

The UDP came about as a result of the merger of elements of Canu, of which Mr Muyongo was president, and the Caprivi Alliance Party. Some members of both Canu and the CAP decided to continue under the banners of those parties, but the UDP leader claimed that this was mainly because they feared they might not be appointed to positions within the new party.

Mr Muyongo who apart from being president of the UDP is also Vice-President of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [and] is considered to maintain a low-profile as a political leader.

The reasons for this he said, was that "when one starts a party like the UDP one has to concentrate on trying to get a firm ground for the party in a given area, and this is what I have been doing since the formation of the UDP."

"Since I have achieved good results in the Caprivi as far as the party is concerned, the time has come for me to move into a wider arena."

Responding to critics who have said that he lost credibility by defecting from Swapo, he said, "people who say so should prove that I have lost credibility. I still remain the same Muyongo."

"The only thing that has changed in me is that I have been able to take stock of myself. I don't believe that independence should be achieved by force of arms, but by peaceful means.

"And I would like to say to all concerned that an atmosphere now exists in Namibia for us to attain independence around a conference table. The only thing we have to do as Namibians is to be seen to be united.

"The South African government for better, or for worse, has given us the opportunity now to iron out our differences and achieve independence peacefully. If that means losing credibility then that's just a pity.

Commenting on Swapo's refusal to negotiate with the internal parties he said, "if Mugabe and Nkomo had taken that stand they wouldn't be in Zimbabwe today, but they agreed to talk to Muzorewa.

"We should learn from other people but Swapo continues to make the same mistakes. After all we are all Namibians, why can't we talk."

/06662

Editorial Calls on SADF To Eradicate Atrocities in North

34000319d Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English
8-14 Jan 88 p 9

[Text] In a most unusual occurrence this week, the Officer Commanding the Namibia branch of the South African Defence Force (SADF) called for comment from this newspaper on a recent attempted act of sabotage at a local chainstore on December 19.

While it is not "normal procedure" on the part of the Defence Force to request such comment, we are prepared to reiterate our opposition to acts of violence against innocent civilians. Swapo has not claimed responsibility and we do not know who was responsible for the incident (in which, fortunately, no one was injured) but presume that once the perpetrators have been apprehended, they will be brought before a court of law.

We wish to point out to the Defence Force that this newspaper stands for the Rule of Law. We wish to simultaneously point out that the Defence Force should follow this example. This newspaper has never sanctioned detention without trial, atrocities committed against civilians and other human rights contraventions; but the Defence Force cannot say the same. The time has long past when they could get away with responses to their actions in this regard, like "no atrocities by members of the security forces will be tolerated," when reported incidents of this nature show no tendency of abating.

On the acknowledgement of a spokesman of the local SWATF himself, "just about every week some kind of atrocity by the security forces was reported (by THE NAMIBIAN)." Does this not tell Major General George Meiring and his officers something? Instead of seeking comment from a newspaper on an unsuccessful act of sabotage, should they not rather be looking at their own dismal record as far as human rights violations are concerned in the far north of Namibia? Should they not begin to ensure that THE NAMIBIAN does not report security force atrocities, by ensuring in the first place, that they don't occur at all. If the SADF had a clean record in northern Namibia, then this would of necessity be reflected in the pages of this newspaper. But at present, this is not the case.

We therefore call upon the security forces in general to eradicate incidents of atrocities in northern Namibia in the new year. If these do not cease, then this newspaper will certainly carry on reporting the atrocities which do occur. It is not enough for the SADF to say they "do not approve"; they must ensure that such incidents do not occur at all.

/06662

POLITICAL

Oil Sanctions Not Working Due to European Shipments

34010017c Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
25 Nov 87 p 19

[Article by Fritz Joubert, datelined New York: "Oil Embargo Not Working—UNO Group"]

[Text] The UNO's oil embargo against South Africa has so far been totally ineffective and has led to the expansion of illegal oil transactions with South Africa. This statement is made in a report by a UNO study group which has been monitoring the shipping of oil to South Africa the past year. According to the report, go-betweens were able to circumvent the resolutions of most of the oil-producing countries on exporting oil to South Africa. Although small companies and go-betweens are the main violators of the embargo, the report says the role of large multinational companies such as BP, Caltex, Mobil, Shell and Total cannot be underestimated. The report furnishes details on ships which have the past year been involved in shipping oil to South Africa. In most cases the ships were sailing under the Norwegian flag. Ships registered in Liberia, Singapore and Greece were also active in shipping oil to South Africa.

In many cases the oil on board the ships belonged to the Marc Rich company of Switzerland. Despite statements by Iran that it is seeing to it that the oil embargo is being conscientiously complied with, the monitoring group established that several loads of Iranian oil were shipped to South Africa. Specific reference was made to the case of the Berge Prince, belonging to Norwegian owners, which shipped several loads of oil to South Africa. Among other places, the ship sailed from Iran to the United Arab Emirates last year before it left for South Africa. It also departed for South Africa with a load of oil from Hormuz in Iran in April of this year. In the light of disclosures that Norwegian companies were involved in violating the oil embargo, Norway's representative to the UNO declared that attempts by his government to discourage shipping oil to South Africa were not adequate. Consequently, the country adopted a law earlier this year which will impose heavy penalties on companies violating the embargo.

The monitoring group made an appeal to the Security Council to institute a compulsory oil embargo against South Africa, for the voluntary embargo in effect so far has not shown the necessary effect. "Because South Africa is willing to pay premium prices and because there is an oversupply of oil, there is a big incentive for private companies to ship oil to South Africa," the reports reads.

13084

Increase in Number of Black Businessmen Viewed

34010017b Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
23 Nov 87 p 8

[Article: "Black Capital"]

[Text] It's a very timely word which Mr Pierre Steyn, president of the African Institute of Commerce, dropped in connection with black capitalism. He said in Durban that businessmen should immediately take steps to make blacks a bigger part of the capitalist system, or else they are neglecting their duty.

His words take on greater significance with the government's declared intention of setting up more and more free trade areas, as well as with the number of black entrepreneurs who already do good business in their own neighborhoods and elsewhere.

Add to this his estimate that by the year 2000 blacks will fill more than 60 percent of the executive and professional positions and that 85 percent of the other office positions will be filled by coloreds [i.e. people of other nonwhite racial groups, including—but not limited to—"Cape Colored"], and it is very clear that the whites alone will not be able to provide work and food for all of South Africa's inhabitants.

We have been too inclined in the past to regard all blacks as socialist agitators. The state of emergency, which has again shown the common hardworking black to his advantage, has proved to us how wrong we are.

13084

Preventive Action Against ANC in Botswana Justified

34010017a Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 127 Nov 87 p 8

[Political Column by Willie Kuehn: "A Conflict Without End. Angola Still Not Over—And Now It Is Botswana"]

[Text] While South Africa is still busy with one military-diplomatic crisis, the storm clouds of the next one are already starting to spring up; which confirms that there is no lull in the conflict. The greater calm that the state of emergency has brought should not give anyone a feeling of false security. It is an endless game of move and countermove on the chessboard. Each victory that the Republic wins is the start of a new onslaught. And it will go on that way for years until a political solution which satisfies most of the people in the country is found. The immediate onslaught that is not yet over is the one in Angola, which has now moved to the diplomatic front in New York. The debate in the Security Council has produced its usual hypocrisies. To mention a few:

—South Africa is expected to withdraw its soldiers, but the Cubans and Russians can obviously stay on in Angola to use it as a springboard for aggression in

southern Africa. Yet, the American representative said this week in the Security Council that the cause of the current problem in Angola is the presence of tens of thousands of Cubans.

—Along with other Western countries, the United States condemns the South African action because it would hamper America's peace negotiations with regard to Angola. However, Angola declares that it no longer regards Unita as a political entity because the latter has joined the side of the aggressor. Therefore, it cannot be expected that the MPLA will negotiate with Unita.

One can rightly ask what hope the United States can still have for lasting peace in Angola if an important other party like the MPLA regime does not want to recognize Unita's existence—not even to speak of negotiating. Why then condemn South Africa because it would jeopardize peace, while the MPLA has been trying to force its dictatorial will on Angola since the signing of the Alvor Agreement at the time?

—The United States is itself furnishing Angola with weapons. To thus brand South Africa as an aggressor while the United States gets off scot-free is outrageous.

—The United States intervenes where it deems it in the interest of security. There is the well-known Monroe Doctrine. We have already seen various examples of American aid in civil conflicts in South America. But South Africa is not granted the same right.

—Strong condemnation of the South African action in Angola is coming from the ranks of the European Community. However, the fact that this is connected with the terrorist onslaught against the Republic is wholly overlooked, although Western Europe is also trying to fight terrorism with ever stronger actions.

Other examples could be given to show that the Security Council's decision is dominated by the emotional rather than the logical. One piece of logic which can perhaps indeed be pointed out is that the United States' vehemence probably has to do not with its own arms supply to Unita, but with the (for some people) too high profile of South Africa together with the Savimbi forces. For that reason, the American arms action to South Africa [as published] is starting to wear thin—and this is potentially a great embarrassment, with the UNO's arms embargo and the sanctions of individual countries. While there is thus little logic in the UN action, its effect should not be underestimated. The blockade date which has now been set (as a matter of fact, we must add, conveniently a day after South Africa's own date for a troop withdrawal) puts pressure on South Africa, which could lead to further actions. The onslaught continues, whether it is on the battlefield or in the diplomatic council chambers. Nerves, physical capabilities and the will to survive (as opposed, for example, to the ANC's will to dominate) are continually being tested.

Another conflict situation which is now taking shape is the one related to ANC infiltration from Botswana. We know and Botswana knows what is going on. South Africans also realize that the holidays are approaching and that the ANC often wants to disrupt the peace of Christmastime with bloody violence. Botswana's elusive response to the South African warning indicates that it does not intend to intervene. The potential for a clash between the two neighboring countries is therefore being increased considerably, for South Africa's security interests must simply be protected. If South Africa takes action, however, it will again be unilaterally declared an aggressor and the international community will again get the chance to turn the screws on the Republic.

One can very easily perceive subtle planning in all those actions. And if military initiatives come to a dead-end, it is not impossible for hostile forces to again come up with a political move in order to try to entrap forces of moderation within the country. The Dakar expedition—and fortunately the failure in which it ended up—have not been forgotten. The normal political processes in the country have practically come to a standstill, but there is another big conflict which never ceases, especially not in vacation times.

13084

MILITARY

Transkei Military Council Men Named

34000361 Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English
5 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] The four most powerful men in the Transkei were named yesterday when the Commander of the Transkei Defence Force (TDR) Major General Bantu Holomisa announced the names of the country's military council.

Chairman of the military council is Gen Holomisa himself, who also becomes chairman of the Minister's Council, the names of which were also announced by Gen Holomisa in Umtata yesterday.

At a meeting held in Umtata's town hall, Gen Holomisa gave the names of the other members of the military council as: Lieut Col M Duli, Lieut Col S. P. Dobia, Brig E. R. G. Keshwa, and Maj V. P. Mkhali.

This military council will assume the functions of the Transkei's former Cabinet and will have legislative power, while its members also have the ultimate responsibility for the running of the various government departments falling under the Ministers' Council.

Gen Holomisa is also chairman of the Ministers' Council on which one other member of the military council, Brig Keshwa, will also serve in his capacity of Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information.

Eight former cabinet ministers become members of the Minister's Council although most of them have been given responsibility for different portfolios than those they previous held.

Chief Tutor Ndamasa remained President and Head of State. Present at yesterday's meeting at which Gen Holomisa announced the appointment of those to serve on the two councils, all three of the country's Prime Ministers since the territory's independence were present.

According to a source who attended the meeting, former President Kaizer Matanzima (who was the country's first Prime Minister), his brother George, who was forced to quit as Prime Minister by the TDF last October, and Miss Stella Sigau, ousted as Prime Minister in last week's coup, were present but remained silent throughout the proceedings.

Appointed to the Minister's Council were Mr T. E. Katshunungwa, Welfare and Pensions (formerly Foreign Affairs); Mr D. Mgudlwa, Commerce, Industry and Tourism; Mr M. Titus, Works and Energy Affairs; Mr G. K. S. Nota, Posts and Telegraphs (former Minister of Finance); Mr S. T. Kaudi, Transport- [portion omitted] Former Minister of Education); the Reverend B. N. Dlamini, police; Brigadier Keshwa, Foreign Affairs and Information; Chief D. Mlindazwe, Local Government and Land Tenure; Mr J. M. N. Matanzima, Agriculture and Forestry (which he retains); Chief B. M. Dimalisile, Interior; Professor (Mrs) M. Xaba-Mokoena, Health (the only woman on the Minister's Council); Chief P. Ndamase, who retains Justice and Prisons; Mr F. J. Matutu, Finance and the Public Service Commission; Mr Z. Z. Sigau, Manpower, Planning and Utilisation; and Mr P. N. Tshaka, Education, Youth, Welfare and Sport.

It was noted by informed observers that the power Matanzima, Sigau and Ndamase families were represented in the Ministers' Council, although allegations of corruption against both Matanzima brothers have already surfaced at a commission of inquiry and allegations of corruption were given as the reason for ousting Miss Sigau, daughter of the country's first President, Chief Botha Sigau.

Another appointment regarded of some significance is that of Mr Nota, who was one of the candidates nominated for Prime Minister who withdrew in favour of Miss Sigau last October.

Apart from General Holomisa, the only member of the military council known outside the Transkei is Brig Keswa. Brig Keswa is a former commander of the TDF, who was detained and suspended from duty in 1981 before being acquitted on charges of trying to defraud the Transkei government and theft of an official car, and who returned to duty in the TDR in 1982.

Arms Industry Benefits From Capture of Weapons in Angola

34010018d Johannesburg *BEELD in Afrikaans*
24 Nov 87 p 22

[Commentary: "The Price"]

[Text] South Africa's now already well-known successes in the sphere of arms technology are mainly attributed to the UNO boycott. This has accelerated the establishment of a domestic industry for the production of needed weaponry and provided the incentive for the development of quality export products. But if the boycott actions by traditional suppliers deserve thanks, then so do the (unwilling) purveyors from behind the Iron Curtain. For, ironically enough, it is precisely the arms from the Soviet Union which are being used against South Africa that enable it not only to find counterparts, but by conversion to adapt the systems to local conditions and use them with greater efficiency against the enemy.

The news that highly sophisticated armaments have been captured in the latest operations in Angola is of much more than South African interest. It serves as proof for the umpteenth time that Angola, in contrast with other African countries, is no longer regarded as merely a dumping ground for obsolete weaponry. The United States and the West will hopefully now realize that their traditional enemy is engaged in more than the defense of a shaky MPLA government in Luanda. In the meantime, it can be assumed with certainty that the South African arms industry will gauge its existing systems and technology by the price which the Soviet Union is paying for its Angola adventure.

13084

ECONOMIC

Sanctions, Higher Tariffs Threaten Coal Industry Exports, Jobs

34000368a Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES*
(Business)in English 24 Jan 88 p 1

[Article by Don Robertson]

[Text] South Africa's R3-billion a year coal exports—and thousands of jobs—face the biggest threat in the industry's history.

Tariffs demanded by South African Transport Services (Sats) on the Richards Bay coal line will soon result in large tonnages of exports becoming unprofitable.

The best hope for relief lies with a Cabinet committee which has been examining the industry's problems for six months. But officials will give no indication of when it will report.

Holding Costs

In spite of efforts by the industry to contain costs, the threat of more sanctions and the burden of higher tariffs have resulted in a large loss of jobs. Although total figures are not known, more than 10,000 workers have been retrenched.

The coal industry employed 100,000 black workers two years ago and last year 3,000 jobs were lost, largely as a result of sanctions which cut exports by about 8-million tons.

An industry spokesman says that with expected improvements in productivity and possible cuts in exports, employment at the end of this year could fall to 87,000.

The withdrawal of BP from the Ermelo mine has resulted in production falling from 3-million a month to 1,8-million tons and loss of 1,165 jobs. At the Welgedacht mine 550 workers were retrenched and at Van Dyks Drift, 308 lost their jobs.

Coal industry sources, although reluctant to take a strong stand on the impasse which has developed with Sats over tariffs, insist that the matter must be resolved soon if exports are not to suffer.

They say that because of the higher tariffs and sanctions, coal exports in 1988 are expected to fall from the 38-million tons sold last year and the 45,5-million tons of 1986.

Graham Boustred, chairman of Anglo American Coal Corporation, said in his recent annual report that SA had suffered a \$1,3-billion loss in foreign earnings last year.

As a result expansion of the Richards Bay Coal Terminal had been postponed indefinitely.

Since March last year, railway tariffs have soared by between 39

and 130

depending on the source of the coal. Lower export prices and the stronger rand have made it difficult for the mines to cover costs on export sales. These costs include mine production, rail tariffs and port fees. SA exports are generally sold f.o.b. Richards Bay.

Unrealistic

Higher tariffs and increased wages have reduced SA's competitive edge in the world market, having been replaced by China, Venezuela and Indonesia.

The industry and Sats have been discussing the possibility of revised contract rail rates since March last year, but have failed to agree.

In the meantime, Sats has demanded a further increase in the rates over the previously contracted levels as well as an annual escalation based on full compensation for inflation.

Sats will review its tariffs in March this year, but the industry hopes they will be related only to inflation.

Allen Sealey, chairman of Witbank Collieries and head of the coal division at Rand Mines, said in his annual report last November: "The industry's view (on tariffs) is that the method of determining the increase is unrealistic and is particularly inappropriate under the current coal export circumstances.

"The matter is under discussion between the coal industry and various Government ministries, but in the meantime a substantial increase has been imposed on the industry."

At the annual meeting on January 6, Mr Sealey said some of the company's coal exports were at a stage where the margin has disappeared. He warned that if tariffs were maintained some exports would become unprofitable.

He told Business Times that with the lower export prices ruling in the second half of last year, few producers were able to cover costs.

"The higher tariffs only add to the problem."

Contract export prices now range between \$22 to \$29 a ton, and spot prices are between \$20 and \$28.

Subsidy for Buyers

Mr Sealey says higher tariffs are "more than a threat to the industry. If we stay in the market to maintain business, it costs us money and I don't see why we should subsidise utilities in Europe."

Les Weis, managing director of the Transvaal Coal Owners Association (TCOA), says the uncertainty about tariffs has made it difficult for the industry to negotiate sales agreements and it has increased the risk.

However, there are encouraging signs that spot prices are rising.

/9274

Sharp Decline in Gold Production, Revenue Traced to 1987 Strike

34000373a Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 14-20 Jan 88 p 16

[Text] The actual value of gold mined in SA for September 1987 fell by about R552-million against the comparable 1986 figure.

This is reflected in the latest mine production figures released by the Central Statistical Services (CSS) this month.

The 21-day miners' strike, the biggest in SA labour, could be a major contributor to the sharp decline in production and revenue

The total value of production in September was also more than R400-million less than that for August 1987.

The September gold sales figure is also the lowest for the first nine months of 1987.

While quality of ore and mining conditions most certainly affect production, the impact of the 21-day strike in August cannot be underestimated.

This is the first set of official figures released on gold production for the strike period.

The loss of revenue from gold production also forced the total earnings from mineral sales during the June to September quarter from just under R2,8-billion to under R2-billion.

While mining houses have admitted to losses during the strike, there is still no clear estimate on just what the strike cost the employers and the country.

Independent estimates put the cost of the strike at R90-million a week, which works out about R270-million for 21 days.

If analysed in terms of the CSS figures, the miners' strike could rate as the costliest industrial action last year.

More than 340,000 workers participated, sparking off mass dismissals involving 40,000 miners.

Although a substantial number of the dismissed workers have been re-employed, the National Union of Mine-workers (NUM) has been involved in low key negotiations to secure the re-instatement of all dismissed workers.

Mine employers last week agreed to go to arbitration to determine the fairness of the dismissals.

An estimated 10,000 miners are still out of work. The arbitration will start in March—seven months after the strike and is expected to last until April.

/9274

Sanlam Unemployment Figures

340000368b Johannesburg *THE STAR in English*
22 Jan 88 p 4

[Article by Winnie Graham]

[Excerpt] Sanlam's December economic review shows that more than 1,2 million blacks, or 18,5 percent of the economically active black population, are without work or not fully employed.

The review says it is a matter of further concern that 60 percent of unemployed blacks are under 30, and that 65 percent have either had no schooling or only primary schooling.

Central Statistical Services said recently that almost 250,000 jobs were lost in the four major work areas in the past three years.

It put the number of unemployed and underemployed workers at more than 2 million.

In three years 35,700 whites, 23,600 coloureds, 2,200 Indians and 168,500 blacks lost their jobs. In the same period 600,000 new black work-seekers came on the market but economists say, only a few were able to find full-time jobs.

Little wonder that Jeffy Mabizela must keep walking and looking.

/9274

Brain Drain Hits Natal Hardest

34000368c Durban *THE DAILY NEWS in English*
22 Jan 88 p 5

[Text] More than 160,000 urban white South African adults see themselves living in other countries in the next five years—and the potential brain-drain will be most felt in Natal, according to recent research.

A Market Research Africa survey conducted in August last year has shown that 11 percent of Natal's urban white population foresee themselves living outside the country in the next five years.

It found that of the total 160,000 who imagined they might leave, 139,000 saw themselves living overseas, while 25,000 thought it possible that they could move to other African countries in the next five years.

This represents five percent of the population—and has gone down by three percent since 1985.

The survey found that the possible would be least felt in the Free State, where two percent predicted they could leave.

The trend in the Free State among people who thought they might leave South Africa was to think in terms of moving to another African country rather than overseas, the survey found.

It also found that the intention to leave South Africa was directly related to household income.

It found that the younger generation was least settled, and that as many as nine percent of 16- to 24-year-olds were considering leaving South Africa as against three percent of the over-50s.

Nine percent of English-speakers saw themselves living out of South Africa within five years, as opposed to two percent of Afrikaans-speaking people.

/9274

British Computer Company To Benefit From IBM Pullout

34000373b London AFRICA ANALYSIS in English
22 Jan 88 p 11

[Text] Johannesburg—Britain's International Computers Ltd has markedly reduced its exposure in South Africa by transforming its subsidiary here into a joint venture with Malbak, part of the General Mining Group. South Africa is one of ICL's largest markets outside Europe and the new operation will retain its foothold here.

The company is particularly well placed to benefit from IBM's withdrawal from South Africa as the local ICL plant assembles Psion personal computers which are IBM-compatible. The market is worth around L40-45m annually to ICL—equal to about half its total business in black Africa and the Middle East.

ICL is a subsidiary of STC, the UK-based communications group, which registered some 2% of its L2bn turnover as coming from South Africa. ICL also has significant operations in Nigeria, Kenya, Zimbabwe and, particularly, Egypt.

/9274

SOCIAL

U.S. Backing of Withdrawal From Angola Seen as Contradictory

34010018c Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
27 Nov 87 p 8

[Editorial: "It Doesn't Tally"]

[Text] The United States' decision to promise its support to the proposal in the Security Council that South Africa withdraw its troops from Angola before 10 December is strange to say the least. One expected that it surely would have insisted more strongly on the Cubans then also

having to pull out of there. The United States indeed grants official aid to Unita in the struggle against the MPLA and its Cuban and Russian helpers, because it does not recognize the present regime in the country. Moreover, a member of the American delegation even said in the Security Council two days ago that the basic cause of the current problems in Angola is the presence of the tens of thousands of Cubans and the violation of the 1975 Alvor Agreement. But now South Africa is presented as the only guilty party and the United States is merrily jumping on the bandwagon. It even rejects forthwith the South African proposal that all foreign troops withdraw from Angola.

That certainly does not tally! Especially not if one also bears in mind that the South African soldiers are in Angola to help the US-supported Unita. It does not surprise us that the government is going to ignore the Security Council's resolution. For how can a country abide by a decision which does not address the basic problem? And how can the United States vote for such a resolution?

13084

Dhlomo Outlines United Education Plan

34000369b Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English
13 Jan 88 p 2

[Text] The Indaba plans for equal education in Natal/KwaZulu would result in the largest single provincial education department in the Southern Hemisphere, says the Indaba co-convenor, Dr Oscar Dhlomo.

In an address read on his behalf at the Natal African Inspector's Association conference in Umbumbulu today, Dr Dhlomo said more than 1,8 million pupils would be involved in the scheme.

Outlining the Indaba education proposals—which have been criticised by right-wing groups—he said the most challenging aspect of uniting education under one non-racial banner was correcting the present system. This "wasteful system" resulted on the one hand in out-of-work teachers and deserted schools and, on the other, crippling backlogs in black education.

The primary objective of the Indaba education plan was the provision of open-ended, non-racial public education respecting the language, cultural and religious rights of all.

This did not necessarily mean that all schools would automatically be integrated—they would continue to serve the needs of their particular geographic communities. While in the short- to medium-term it was likely that many schools would become fully integrated, others would remain predominantly white, black, Indian or coloured, "as demographic circumstances dictate".

/9274

Newly Formed Union Scores Major Wage Victory

34000369c Johannesburg *THE NEW NATION* in English 21-27 Jan 88 p 15

[Text] The newly formed Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union of SA (Actwusa) has scored a major wage victory since its launch in November last year.

The new minimum wage negotiated on behalf of the 1,200 workers at SA Nylon Spinners (SANS) is the highest minimum in the textile and garment industry in the country.

The increase of 19,5 percent on the basic wage brings the new minimum to just over R3,58 an hour. This translates into a monthly wage of R703 for non-shift workers.

Shift workers, by comparison, will earn a minimum of R749 a month.

The total package, which includes improved allowances and Christmas bonuses, pushes the company's wage bill up by 23,5 percent.

SANS have also agreed to grant the May Day holiday on the day chosen by the workers.

The wage increase was won after a militant struggle. Workers embarked on daily protest marches while talks were in progress.

Bosses allegedly responded by victimising shop stewards, which in turn sparked off two stoppages.

The SANS negotiations were not the first since the Actwusa launch, late last year, an estimated 5,000 union members were locked in a wage battle with cotton bosses in the Cape.

These workers demonstrated a militancy not seen since the 1940s in the Cape textile industry.

The clothing and textile industry employs one of the biggest workforces in the Cape urban areas.

The wage increase in SANS will certainly inspire militancy during negotiations in the garment sector, which has until recently been dominated by unions affiliated to the defunct Trade Union Council of SA (Tucsa).

Until recently, the National Union of Garment Workers and the Textile Workers Industrial Union, which merged with Cosatu's NUTW, had a conservative wage policy.

Cosatu's Living Wage Campaign will certainly increase pressure on bosses in the industry to grant increases considerably higher than those negotiated by the former Tucsa unions.

/9274

Ccawusa Factions Settle Differences

34000369c Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English 22 Jan 88 p 9

[Article by Mike Siluma]

[Text] The resolution of the seven-month dispute in the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Cca-wusa) has averted a possible break-up of South Africa's biggest catering and commercial union, which threatened to seriously affect industrial relations.

The dispute was resolved in an out-of-court settlement preceded by lengthy negotiations between the two parties.

Prior to the settlement, Ccawusa general secretary Mr Vivian Mtwa had asked the court to, among other things, restrain leaders of the opposing faction led by vice-president Mr Herbert Mkhize from making statements on Ccawusa's behalf and holding themselves out as Ccawusa office-bearers.

The Mkhize group had made a counter-application seeking that the court declares Mr Mkhize vice-president, and orders Mr Mtwa to convene a national conference in terms of the union's 1981 constitution—which had not been registered by the Industrial Registrar—null and void.

The parties have agreed that last year's merger between a section of Ccawusa and two other unions does not, de jure, exist and that fresh elections be held for all branches by February 28, leading up to a national congress by May 15, 1988.

All suspensions, expulsions and dismissals which had taken place in the different branches have been nullified.

All duties of the union's secretariat will be carried out by national office bearers Mr Hebert Mkhize, Ms Dinah Nhlapo and Mr Vivian Mtwa.

The 56,000-member Ccawusa, formed in 1975, is one of the most effective unions for mainly black workers to emerge since 1979, notably in the fight for maternity rights for working mothers.

Its members have been involved in some of the most dramatic strikes in South African labour history, including the Pick 'n Pay strike two years ago and the OK strike—the longest to affect the retail industry. Most workers in major retailers such as Checkers and the Trador group are organised by the union.

Over the past year the union scored significant victories in advancing the struggle for a "living wage", in some cases notching increases of up to R200 on minimum wages in the lowest paid categories. June 26 and May 1 are recognised as holidays in about 80 percent of the companies where the union negotiates.

This week's settlement came at a time when the conflict in Ccawusa was threatening the normal operations of the union, and when the union has just entered its negotiation season for 1988.

With each of the opposing groups in the union claiming to be the real Ccawusa, a number of employers declined to remit members' subscriptions while the dispute continued. The former element probably led to the inclusion in the settlement of an undertaking by each side that neither shall try to persuade employers not to remit members' subscriptions to Ccawusa or its branches.

Central to the conflict are two ideological positions—one in favour of co-operation with groups such as the United Democratic Front in the struggle for a more just society, the other stressing worker independence.

While the settlement may have, constitutionally, effectively restored the situation to what it was before the June 28 meeting, the difference in political emphasis has, by no means, disappeared and can be expected to continue to influence future developments within the union.

/9274

Report Notes Lack of Funds Crippling Universities' Operations

34000370a Johannesburg THE STAR in English
22 Jan 88 p 9

[Article by Zenaide Vendeiro]

[Text] South African universities, faced with rapidly-growing student numbers and rising costs, are not receiving enough funds to operate satisfactorily, says the Committee of University Principals (CUP) report on universities released today.

Salaries of academic staff have fallen behind those in the public and private sectors, making it difficult for universities to attract high-quality academics, the report states.

Existing salary structures—as well as the political situation in South Africa—have resulted in teaching staff leaving the country and in a drop in the recruitment of foreigners.

The ratio of lecturers to students has fallen, there is an abnormally high turnover in certain disciplines and the teaching staff is ageing.

Universities are also finding it increasingly difficult to support young researchers, to supplement postgraduate bursaries and to create assistantships for postgraduate students or research fellowships.

They also struggle to find funds for overseas study tours and international congresses.

All this, says the report, bodes ill for the maintenance of teaching and research standards.

All Aspects

Lack of money has affected all aspects of university operations.

While a layman would expect annual increases in State aid the report states that assistance has in recent years dropped by about 17 percent.

Universities are finding it difficult to meet this shortfall. The report says they could raise their revenue by, for example, increasing student fees but increases in the cost of tuition, accommodation and books are already placing university study beyond the reach of some gifted students.

Or they could reduce costs by reducing incomes of academics or increasing productivity. This option has limitations.

Additional support from the private sector, already contributing substantially in the form of bursaries, academic skills programmes and research equipment, is unlikely to be forthcoming under current economic circumstances.

The report suggests that a loan scheme would be a practical short-term way of meeting the shortfall in State funding.

State Loans

The scheme would operate in the following way. The State would agree to lend students the money to pay for fees. Student fees could then be raised so as to make some contribution to the 17 percent deficit in State funding without placing undue hardship on students. Repayment of loans could commence once the student left university and got a job.

"...Most participants involved in university education benefit; universities secure additional finance, the State bears no additional long-term burden, and students face no short-term financial hardship. Indeed, depending on the magnitude of loans, the latter group might even enjoy immediate financial relief."

In the long-term, the report suggests a mixed method of finance based on public and private resources. It recommends that universities—which do not know from one year to the next what subsidy they will be receiving—should negotiate with the Department of National Education on adjustments to the subsidy formula to enable proper planning.

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GK's National Synod Lays Stress on Church Unity

34000369d Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English
22 Jan 88 p 9

[Article by Carina le Grange]

[Text] The Gereformeerde Kerk in Suid-Afrika (GK) this week altered a decision on church structure, putting the stress on unity in the church rather than on the diversity of church members.

The smallest of the three mainline Afrikaans reformed churches, the GK, ended its 43rd national synod in Potchefstroom early this week.

Among the issues discussed and decided, the most significant was the change in the GK's view of church structure which related to unity.

The GK has always been ahead of other Afrikaans churches in what it considers its structure to be one of a united church regardless of race, but with different synods according to language differences—which, however, incorporates the racial factor.

The church consists of four synods. The original synod—from which the others grew through mission work—is the white GK. It is open to members of all races and includes the black church in Zimbabwe.

The Sinode Suidland is the home of coloured members, and is expected to be incorporated in the GK in the foreseeable future.

Black members belong to the synods of Soutpansberg to which mainly Venda speakers belong, and the Midlands synod consists of Tswana, Sotho and Zulu-speaking members.

Unique Feature

Each synod holds separate church meetings, but come together every four years at its general synod at which 75 percent of delegates are black—a unique feature among Afrikaans reformed churches.

Dr Koot Vorster of the GK explained that the GK's study on race relations had been an ongoing one. The 1976 decision on church structure stressed the diversity of members, saying that language differences were considered to be of great importance in organising the church.

He stressed that the GK had never had any decision in the past to exclude blacks from the church and that it, in fact, stated emphatically in 1985 that blacks were welcome to become members of the white synod and that black ministers could preach in white churches.

After criticism from its American sister church, the Christian Reformed Church (CRC) this year and in the past, the church stance on structure has now been altered to stress unity rather than any other factor such as language and race, although language is still considered important since members "should be able to understand the Gospel".

The discussion on race relations resulted from criticism by the CRC, which defines apartheid as "an ideology of suppression" and which criticised the 1976 decision on church structure.

The GK considers sister churches such as the CRC and other churches in places like Korea and Scotland as very important.

"We are not isolated," Dr Vorster said.

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Western Cape Church Group Criticized for Receiving SADF Gifts

34000370c Johannesburg *THE NEW NATION* in English
14-20 Jan 88 p 12

[Text] The government-backed West Cape Council of Churches (WCCC) is being used as a black front in preaching a "Gospel of peace" with-out criticising injustice, the *NEW NATION* has been told.

Progressive Christians in the area say the WCCC draws its membership from some independent churches and reactionary forces in Crossroads, including vigilante leaders.

A South African Defence Force (SADF) campaign to win the hearts and minds of the people of Crossroads focused on the WCCC.

Shortly before Christmas, Bibles in Afrikaans and Xhosa were presented to lay preachers in the area and R1,500 was handed to Bishop Mahambi of the WCCC.

"We gave them about 160 Bibles with R1,500 for purchasing additional Bibles which were not available from bookshops," Colonel Louis Rheeder, Officer Commanding the headquarters of Defence Force operations in the black areas, told the *NEW NATION*.

According to the Bureau for Information's Nickey le Roux, the Deputy Minister for Information, Stoffel van der Merwe, was one of the speakers during the launching of the WCCC in Crossroads on July 26, last year.

In pamphlets distributed in the Western Cape, WCCC outlined its "religious" declaration for a peaceful solution of the country's problems.

"We want to cooperate with all Christians in South Africa to honour God to strive to make our country an even better place to live in," WCCC stated.

It added: "We would like to state that the Holy Spirit compels us to respect the government and to thank them for what they are doing for our well-being."

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Young Christian Students Organization Outlines Goals at Meeting

34000370b Johannesburg *THE NEW NATION* in English 14-20 Jan 88 p 12

[Text] The new executive of the Young Christian Students (YCS) is aiming to help vitalise religious traditions and rituals as a ladder towards rebuilding the church as the church of the people.

At its recent secret national council meeting, the YCS, an affiliate of the United Democratic Front, put the need to organise Christians into the struggle against oppression high on its agenda for 1988.

At the same time it stressed the need to resist the development of reactionary rightwing "religious" groups.

YCS membership is drawn from church youth clubs and movements—including from the African Independent Churches—and youth and student organisations throughout the country.

It is affiliated to the international YCS which, operating under the slogan, Option for the Poor, tries to show Christians that they too are affected by the common problems of humanity.

It focuses on such issues as Nicaragua and South Africa, raising awareness among Christians.

The NEW NATION interviewed members of the newly-elected national executive.

Speaking of the need for the church to move fast in revitalising its traditions and rituals, they said that the Cross was originally a symbol of violence, of the violent dehumanisation of Jesus Christ by crucifixion.

But today the Cross was generally seen as a symbol of holiness.

"Oppressive regimes have hijacked the church's cultural symbols such as the Cross," they said.

Violence

The Kairos Document provided SA Christians with examples to help them examine their attitude toward violence—such as the case of a woman cornered by a rapist. She had a knife with her but nobody to rescue her.

How would Christians expect her to save herself?

YCS openly supports the Lusaka Statement which endorses violence as a means of defending the country's majority against state violence.

YCS warned about the rapid growth of "state-created religious organisations aimed at promoting passive cliques in our communities."

They singled out the United Christian Conciliation Party (UCCP) which they said was led by a coalition of unpopular local authority figures such as former Ibhayi mayor Thamsanqa Linda and churchmen such as Bishop Isaac Mokoena of the Reformed Independent Churches' Association.

Warning

YCS warned the youth that as was the case before the banning of the Congress of SA Students (Cosas) the state had realised that it needed to take an initiative in forming reactionary religious and political structures.

"The youth must avoid falling into these traps which are disastrous to people's unity," they said.

"Reactionaries always accuse the left wing of infiltrating the church. That is not true.

"The state started the trouble by trying to use the Christian community to maintain the status quo.

"During the time of Jesus Christ, the church was the field of organising and mobilising Christians.

"The church's refusal to be used by the state to achieve its political objectives has resulted in its being accused of being political."

The students dismissed suggestions that the church should be a third force—preaching peace and reconciliation while ignoring injustices by the authorities.

The Young Christians warned that whoever followed such a path should not blame the people when they were accused of being traitors to Jesus Christ's ministry of justice, peace and reconciliation.

"What we are saying, and wanting to do, is to stop state infiltration of the Church," they said. "The church must wake up and defend itself to remain a Christian church."

And this could best be done by the church advancing its progressive activities which identified it with the struggling masses.

"There is no third way of campaigning for justice. It must be as part of the people's forces."

The students applauded the strategic decision taken by some churches to recognise, with special services, some dates—such as June 16—significant to the people's struggle.

Difference

Special prayer services for such days and the Christmas service in solidarity with detainees and political prisoners were giving the people and the church itself a different picture of South Africa.

"Justice is the church's main tradition.

"Our ministry is not bringing something new to the church. Instead we are reminding Christians what God expects of them.

"Inside the church, parents must be organised into peace and justice groups which are struggling for a just SA."

Turning to culture the students said: "Christianity is part of the culture of the people.

"The history of Christianity is punctuated by an exceptionally rich culture of resistance and commitment to justice."

Student Action Plan

The YCS agenda for 1988 includes:

res nationally.

Popularising the Freedom Charter and campaigning for its adoption.

Defending the Kairos Document against state smears.

Exposing state-created reactionary structures and youth indoctrination.

Taking up UDF campaigns, including Sayco's Save the 32 Campaign, and giving them theological justification.

Organising the "middle-ground"—in universities, colleges and white areas—in support of UDF's call on whites to join the liberation struggle.

The YCS believes "our freedom is based on unity".

According to the YCS, because of economic and ideological factors, whites, the so-called coloureds and Indians can make up a political "middle-ground".

And so can Christians who "preach a theology of peace and reconciliation without challenging the legitimacy of the apartheid regime."

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Problems of Muslims in South Africa Discussed

34040001 Kuwait *AL-MUJTAMA' in Arabic*
8 Dec 87 pp 20-21

[Interview with Chairman of South Africa's Islamic Judicial Council Qadi Shaykh Qutb-al-Din al-Nadawi: "The Racist Government Is Conniving With the Qadiyanis;" in Kuwait, date not specified]

[Text] When a delegation from South Africa's Islamic Judicial Council visited Kuwait at the invitation of the Kuwaiti Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ministry, AL-MUJTAMA' seized the opportunity to conduct a comprehensive interview with the head of the delegation, Chairman of the Islamic Judicial Council Qadi Shaykh Qutb-al-Din al-Nadawi, about the racial, political and social problems of the Muslims under the oppressive white minority rule in South Africa. The interview dealt with the following topics.

[Question] How many Muslims are there in South Africa, and what problems do they face in this hateful, racist society?

[Answer] There are more than 400,000 Muslims in South Africa, all of them Sunnis. Most of these Muslims are Malays, Pakistanis and Indians who are South African citizens. Some of the black Africans who have embraced Islam face many social and political problems because of the policy of apartheid. The most pressing problem currently preventing the Muslims from sleeping at night is the criminal alliance between the ruling racist minority and the Qadiyani minority. This sect [a branch of the Ahmadiyahs] came to the country in the Forties but remained isolated and ignored until 1982, at which time it became obvious to the Muslims that the Qadiyanis had joined forces with the racist white minority against the Muslims. The great mass of Muslims attest that the Qadiyani sect is an infidel sect, because it claims that its leader and founder, Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, is a prophet, thus denying that the Prophet Muhammad was the last prophet. In 1982 the Qadiyanis in South Africa became active, declared that they were Muslims, and began building mosques for themselves in some South African towns. When the Muslim 'ulema refuted the Qadiyanis' lies, exposed their false nature to the Muslims, and attested, with broad Muslim support, that they were not Muslims, the Qadiyanis got all excited and instituted legal proceedings against the Islamic Judicial Council in Cape Town, South Africa, demanding that the Muslims be forced to acknowledge that the Qadiyanis were part of the Islamic national body.

[Question] What was the Islamic Judicial Council's stand on this futile lawsuit?

[Answer] The Islamic Judicial Council's stand was clear and forceful. It went to the court and asked it to suspend the case, since it was a religious case which a non-Islamic court had no right to decide. However, the court, which was presided over by a Jewish judge, refused this request. The council withdrew from the court, but even so this racist, non-Muslim court ruled that the Qadiyani sect was Muslim and was entitled to attend Muslim mosques and bury its dead in Muslim cemeteries. This unjust verdict made a bad impression on Muslims in South Africa. The Qadiyanis, in collusion with the racist authorities, hurriedly took over some mosques and cemeteries and tried to sell them in order to cover the costs of the case, which had been decided in their favor. They have not yet succeeded in selling these properties, although they are still trying. They have also stirred up another case involving their Islamic affiliation. A man named Muhammad 'Abbas Jasim sued the Islamic Judicial Council, asking it to compensate him for the material losses he suffered when the council decided to dismiss him from his position as imam at one of the mosques when it found out that he had embraced Qadiyanism and had begun meeting with Qadiyanis in his mosque. The court has begun reviewing this case, but its deliberations are still in progress. The council consulted with the Pakistani government about its dispute with the Qadiyani sect, and the Pakistani government sent ten senior Muslim experts, headed by Dr Khurshid Ahmad and Professor Muhammad Afdal Shima, to South Africa, where they enlightened the court as to the truth about the Qadiyanis and informed it that all the world's Muslims consider them to be non-Muslims. After these learned men made their report to the court in February 1987, the court went back to re-examine the first case: are the Qadiyanis Muslims? Deliberations on this case are expected to last for 2 months. A case such as this one will no doubt cost both sides a lot of money. For this reason, the Islamic Judicial Council has sent this delegation to various Arab and Islamic countries to get financial assistance to cover the costs of this case, which concerns all Muslims throughout the world. This is the main reason the delegation is now visiting Kuwait. There is no doubt that the Qadiyanis are permanently allied with anti-Islamic forces, particularly world Zionism, since they have a permanent headquarters in Occupied Palestine. The Qadiyani connection with colonialism is also well-known, since when Qadiyanism first appeared in the Indian sub-continent, the English helped it, in order to strike a blow to Islam there.

[Question] What effect has the Pretoria government's policy of apartheid had on Islamic action in South Africa?

[Answer] There are many obstacles to the Islamic Call in South Africa. Naturally, the policy of apartheid followed by the white minority government there has placed many hindrances in the way of Islamic action. The racist government has designated special residential areas for whites, while the blacks have been scattered over remote areas far from the principal cities. The blacks form a

majority in the country, since they make up two-thirds of the total population. The blacks are responding to the Call to Islam, but it is hard to contact them because the racist government requires special visas for entry into black areas, in order to prevent missionaries from reaching them. Nevertheless, some schools and mosques have been built in those areas, with contributions from local black Muslims. Missionaries are also working to spread the Call and disseminate Islamic awareness among the blacks, although there are few such missionaries and their material resources are meager as well. As for the blacks who live in the cities, most of them hold hard, exhausting jobs and it is difficult to contact them because in general their jobs are not located in the areas where they live. Inasmuch as recent converts to Islam cannot teach themselves the principles and teachings of Islam, religious schools must be established in their regions. Some schools and mosques have already been built for this purpose.

[Question] Do the Muslims have any particular problems with the Christians, since the latter are a majority in the country?

[Answer] We must realize that the Christian, racist South African government has ruled the country for three centuries, and still rules it. All the audio-visual and written information media, as well as the means of education and the educational curricula, are put to use to serve the Christianization and Westernization of the society. The state constitution says that South Africa is a Christian state. Even so, the Islamic colonies in South Africa, whether they came originally from the Indian sub-continent or Malaysia or are blacks who embraced Islam, continue to maintain their religion. None of the missionary efforts have succeeded in Christianizing the Muslims, since most of the latter study in Islamic schools built by their fathers to preserve their Islamic identity. The greatest fear which South African Muslims have for their children today is that the Western way of life will inundate their customs and tradition, just as it has overcome South African society in general.

[Question] Do the Muslims in South Africa have any other problems?

[Answer] One problem is the emergence of a pro-Iranian trend in South Africa ever since the Iranian revolution, which is increasingly being called the Islamic Revolution by some young Muslims who have taken to calling it by that false name. The activities of the Iranians are now becoming more noticeable in society. They have been providing many study grants to young people, and have been inviting them to visit Iran. These activities have created fanatically pro-Iranian elements here, whereas before the Iranian revolution there was only a small group of Isma'ilis in South Africa. This problem has also begun posing a major danger for Muslims in South Africa.

[AL-MUJTAMA'] As this interview ends, AL-MUJTAMA' offers its profuse thanks to Shaykh Qadi Qutb-al-Din al-Nadawi and his colleague delegates for this instructive interview, which we hope will benefit our readers. We hope that our Muslim brothers in South Africa will succeed in solving their Islamic problems. It is God who grants success.

8559

Illegal Immigrants Arouse Fear of AIDS, Crime

34010018a Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
26 Nov 87 p 14

[Commentary: "Calamity"]

[Text] South Africa is continually accused from a multitude of quarters of oppressing and degrading black people. Nevertheless, it is evidently a land of milk and honey for the inhabitants of its neighboring countries in particular, judging by the thousands of illegal immigrants who slip into the Republic every day looking for work, money and food. According to the Department of Foreign Affairs, between 1,600 and 2,000 of these people are repatriated to Mozambique alone every month. A continued campaign is also being conducted against illegal immigrants from our other neighboring countries, because they present a security danger to the country. Some of them may be terrorists, according to the police.

That is certainly true, but is by far not the only danger which they bring here along with them. For example, they may also be carriers of the deadly AIDS virus—which by all reports is killing off many inhabitants of the rest of Africa—and infect our people with it. Another danger which they bring along with them is that of greater unemployment. These people are so desperate that they are willing to work for even a very small remuneration. Thus our own black people are driven into the streets. It is a widely known fact that unemployment in turn promotes criminality. The number of crimes in our cities, even murder of defenseless old people and women, has in fact increased alarmingly since influx control was abolished and nothing put in its place. It is a problem to which the government will have to devote urgent attention before things get entirely out of hand and our country degenerates into a nest of calamity.

13084

Bioengineers Find Method To Extract Gold From Ore

34010018f Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
25 Nov 87 p 32

[Article: "Bacteria Recover Gold!"]

[Text] Microbacteria are being used to produce gold from "difficult" South African ore, the monthly newsletter of the Chamber of Mines reports. In the process, a

special bacterium is used to erode away minerals which impede the recovery of gold from certain ore concentrates. This method is being applied by Gencor after research was done for 10 years. It has already had a full-scale plant in operation at the Fairview Mine near Barberton for a year, and the plant is considered the largest in the world.

The newsletter says the ore from the mine is difficult to process because of the occurrence of minerals such as arsenic and pyrite. These minerals hamper the usual methods of dissolving the gold particles by cyanide. Before the bacteria were brought into use, roasting and oxidation under pressure had to be used to recover the gold. Roasting causes poisonous arsenic and sulfur fumes which are expensive to remove. By contrast, biological lixiviation is more effective, cheaper, and does not cause pollution. The operating costs, however, are slightly higher. The thiobacillus ferro-oxidans bacterium oxidizes pyrite into sulfuric acid and ferrous sulfate. Arsenic which remains after biological lixiviation is simply transformed into a safe insoluble salt.

The costs of a biological lixiviation plant are about 60 percent of [that of] a modern roasting plant, and recovery by bacteria recovers 95 percent or more of the gold, while a roasting plant is 90 percent effective. Because Gencor's plant is now processing about 300 tons of concentrate per month, which yield 100 to 150 grams of gold per ton, the additional efficiency will have a notable effect on the 45 kilograms of gold that will be produced monthly. Gencor is now working on refining the process, and is also investigating other bodies of ore which can be processed in that manner.

13084

Research at University of Pretoria Flourishing

34010018e Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
1 Dec 87 p 15

[Article: "Research Gets New Momentum at University of Pretoria"]

[Text] Money for research which the University of Pretoria gets from other bodies has more than doubled the past year. The university's yearly spending on research and development now amounts to more than 25 millions rands. More than 2,500 research projects are in progress at present. Moreover, the number of articles written by staff members, and appearing in approved scientific journals, has doubled the past year. About 1,200 articles and 220 books have appeared from the pens of staff members. This was announced yesterday by Professor Flip Smit, vice rector, academic (humanities), and Professor Walter Prozesky, vice rector, academic (physical sciences). According to them, research at the University of Pretoria is going to get new momentum with the implementation of a research strategy in which the university is going to spend more money on research and the purchase of expensive equipment, set up a

number of "research schools" and place more emphasis on aid to postgraduate students. Part of this is the appointment of a director for research administration to explore new areas of research, put together research teams and bring about closer contact with the private sector. Professor Theuns Erasmus, head of the department of zoology at the University of Port Elizabeth, has been appointed to that new post starting on 1 January.

According to Professor Smit, research for 340 master's and 88 doctor's degrees has been completed this year in addition to the current research projects in the University of Pretoria's 140 departments. This represents about 1,280 man-years of research. Much new knowledge has been created this way. The university expects its teachers to devote 25 percent of their time to research. Research is also being continuously done by the 305 full- and part-time researchers. The money for research gotten from other bodies was obtained in stiff competition with other institutions. Among others, just one institute—the Institute for Geological Research at the Bushveld Complex—received more than one million rands this year in research grants and contract money. The University of Pretoria has a long and proud record of research, Professor Smit said. Big expansions in recent years have put great demands on teachers and financial sources. The University of Pretoria was the source of nourishment for many new universities and faculties, and had to surrender many young, promising researchers, to those institutions. But the university is now entering a new era of more stable growth. A new research mission has been set up and ever larger amounts are being spent on research since 1986.

Greater emphasis is being placed on the integration between training and research at the postgraduate level in the new research strategy. Money is being made available to help postgraduate students study full-time and thus give impetus to the research endeavor. A number of assistant positions have been made available specially for foreign students. According to Professor Smit, the fact that excellent foreign students want to continue their postgraduate studies at the University of Pretoria speaks volumes for the quality of research and training occurring here. Postgraduate students now form about 25 percent of the number of students at present. The goal is to push that percentage up to 30 within five years.

An example of expensive equipment which is being made available for research is a nuclear-magnetic resonance spectrometer for the accurate analysis of the composition of materials, which was recently purchased for one million rands. Research institutes and bureaus are going to be rationalized with a view to greater efficiency and through interdisciplinary research will tackle extensive research projects such as the refinement of minerals, aspects around urbanization and environmental problems. A number of "schools" are being planned, such as those on molecular biology, mineral science, ecology and information science. There has

already been much progress made in the planning of a science park where applied research can be done, where the private sector will have a strong share and other scientific institutions will be closely involved.

13084

Organizational Changes, New Appointments in CSIR

New Structure and Directors

34000281b Johannesburg *THE CIVIL ENGINEER* in English Oct 87 p 409

[Text] In the wake of its restructuring into four new groups, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has announced the names of the senior management staff appointed to steer the organization on its new course from 1 August.

The restructuring is aimed at establishing a more market-oriented approach in all of the CSIR's functions, changing the management culture and strengthening the corporate image.

Of the 14 new appointments, consisting of 11 directors of research, development and implementation divisions and the heads of three support service functions, those of particular interest to the civil engineering profession are the following:

- Mr R.J. Page-Shipp: Director, Community Housing and Buildings Technology
- Dr J.S. Van Zijl: Director, Earth, Marine and Atmospheric Science and Technology
- Dr A. Pizzi: Director, Processing and Chemical Manufacturing Technology
- Dr C.R. Freeme: Director, Roads and Transport Technology
- Dr D.F. Toerien: Director, Water Technology

New Executive Management

34000281B Johannesburg *CSIR SPECIAL PUBLICATION* in English 1987 pp 2, 3

[Text]

Meet Members of Our New Executive Management

- Christoph Friedrich Garbers was appointed chairman and president of the CSIR in 1980. As a graduate of the University of Pretoria he received both his B.Sc (1949) and M.Sc (1951) with distinction. He continued his education at the University of Zurich under the Nobel Laureate P. Karrer and was awarded his D.Phil. with distinction in 1954. On his return to South Africa he joined the CSIR and later became professor of organic chemistry at the University of Stellenbosch. He undertook post-doctoral studies in London, Berlin and the Netherlands.

In 1979 he returned to the CSIR as vice-president and a year later as president.

He is a past president of the South African Chemical Institute and past chairman of "Die Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns." He serves as chairman/member/trustee on boards of several organisations.

- Dr James Brian Clark is group executive for the Research Development and Implementation Group of the CSIR. His higher education was completed in Physics and Maths at the University of Pretoria where he also received a D.Sc in Physics in 1973.

He has post doctoral working experience at the University of Munich in Germany and in the USA at the Pennsylvania State University. Dr Clark began his career at the CSIR in 1965 in the National Physical Research Laboratory where he became assistant director in 1979. In 1981 he was appointed as the first chief director of the newly created National Institute for Materials Research. In 1986 he was appointed deputy president of the CSIR. He serves on numerous boards and national committees.

His present responsibilities include corporate management of the eleven divisions constituting the Research, Development and Implementation Group of the new CSIR. This group's major function is to meet research, development and implementation demands of a diverse range of priority market areas.

- Edgar Neville van Deventer is Group Executive for Corporate Services of the CSIR. He obtained his B.Sc and M.Sc degrees from the University of Pretoria and his Ph.D in Computer Science from Unisa in 1972. After beginning his career at the CSIR in 1947 in the National Physical Research Laboratory, he moved to the National Research Institute for Mechanical Engineering and then to the National Building Research Institute. From 1965 to 1966 he was Systems Engineer at IBM, after which he returned to the CSIR. In 1972 he was appointed head of the Computing Centre and later assistant director of the National Research Institute for Mathematical Sciences. In 1979 he became director of the Centre for Computing Services and deputy president of the CSIR in 1980.

Dr van Deventer serves on several national advisory committees.

- Dr Reinhard Richard Arndt, group executive for the Foundation for Research Development was educated at the University of the Orange Free State and the University of Pretoria where he received a PhD in chemistry and an MBA respectively. He began his career in 1954 at the SABS, after which he accepted a position at the CSIR. From 1959-60, he worked at the National Research Council of Canada and in 1964-65 as a research associate at the University of Stanford in California, followed by a visit to the ETH in Zurich and the University of Cambridge as visiting professor

in 1972 and 1978. In 1967 Dr Arndt was appointed as the first professor in chemistry at RAU, and in 1979 as professor of organic chemistry at the University of Stellenbosch. In 1981 he accepted an appointment as deputy president of the CSIR.

His other academic involvements include membership in the CSIR African Academy for Science and Arts and member of its council, the South African Chemical Institute of which he is a past president, the South African Biochemical Society as well as service on the Scientific Advisory Council and the South African Council for Education.

/12232

'Reunert' Firm To Emphasize Electronics R&D
34000320 Johannesburg BUSINESS
DAYinEnglish9 Dec 87 p 3

[Excerpts] Reunert will spend over R44m in 1988 on research and development in its objective of becoming SA's leading company in the Electronics, telecommunications and electrical engineering markets.

Emphasis will e on local design and manufacture of strategic products for SA, hence close links are being established at universities, says Reunert CE Richard Savage in his annual review.

The Barlow Rand's hi-tech arm surpassed sales of R1bn in the past year and will launch its computer division Technology Systems International (TSI)—potential turnover R1bn and taxed profit R64m—early next year on the JSE.

The formation of TSI stems from the ISM Trust's buyout of U.S. giant IBM's interests in SA and a link-up with Reunert Computers. TSI is jointly held by ISM and Barlow Rand, while Reunert shareholders will get a 6.5 percent interest in the new information technology group.

Savage says TSI's prospects are "most exciting and we believe the deal is in the interests of all our shareholders."

"Throughout the world there have been substantial cut-backs in infra-structural spending. This has resulted in increased international competition. Bearing in mind the size of our economy and the continuing threat of increased sanctions, greater protection needs to be afforded to local manufacturers or otherwise we, as a country, could lose considerable expertise built up over decades."

With the inclusion of the computer division, Reunert will be more dependent on quasi-government spending, which is likely to be at low level for a number of years, predicts Savage.

/12232

Instron Acquires Advanced Ceramics Testing Equipment

34000281a Pretoria

ENGINEERINGNEWSinEnglish6 Nov 87 p 29

[Text] To meet the increasing need for accurate determination of the strength of newly-developed ceramic materials, particularly in relation to their possible use as direct replacements for metal components, Instron has introduced a range of advanced test equipment and accessories.

Ceramic materials require a special approach to mechanical testing; conventional testing equipment simply will not grip, bend or fatigue them adequately in view of their extreme hardness and sensitivity.

Instron has applied its resources in Europe, Japan and the United States to develop a series of fixtures and systems dedicated to testing brittle materials.

From basic room temperature bend-testing to automated 1500 degrees C (2730 degrees F) tension-compression cyclic fatigue testing these devices offer solutions to almost all ceramics testing requirements.

The most innovative examples of Instron's ceramics product line is the aptly-named Super-grip.

In a licensed arrangement with Oak Ridge National Laboratories, US, Instron has introduced self-aligning tensile grips for ceramic (and non-ceramic) materials.

The grip has a built-in flex coupling, based on eight small hydraulic pistons, which virtually eliminates bending.

It produces less than 1 percent bending in the gauge section and has the capability to accept different specimen geometries.

The Super-grip system is adaptable for tension testing, cyclic tension testing and other tensile applications, at both ambient and high temperatures, for ceramic and other materials.

The removable grip end can be substituted with a water-cooled version for use outside the 1500 degrees C furnace and extensometry system, or with alternative grip ends for use inside other optional high temperature furnaces.

The product line-up for testing ceramics also includes an entirely new system for tension/compression testing, incorporating several technical innovations where grip alignment to within microns must be achieved.

This new reverse stress system represents an integrated approach to testing high performance ceramics, from the frame, grips, furnace and extensometry to the computer system controlling the test.

With the Instron 2490 series Intelligent Interface, the system provides a highly sophisticated tool for fully automated materials testing.

Costly ceramic specimens can fail prematurely under the smallest degree of misalignment or bending.

For this reason a specially-aligned load frame and actuator form an integral part of the system.

High lateral stiffness is assured by a table-top hydrostatic bearing which keeps the actuator piston centrally located.

These features reduce the potential for lost specimens and provide a solid foundation for accurate, repeatable and meaningful data.

The system, which is the first commercially available ceramics testing facility of its kind, integrates the high-alignment load frame with water-cooled hydraulic tension-compression grips, a 1500 degrees C in-air furnace and a high-temperature extensometer, which is claimed can out-perform vitally any mechanical or laser based system available today.

The result is minimal bending, uniform test-section temperature and high-resolution strain measurement.

For applications where high vacuum and high temperature require a time-consuming set-up Instron has developed a manual or fully automatic 12-station bend testing system.

The system, which is directly compatible with Instron electro-mechanical and servo-hydraulic load frames, places 12 individual bend fixtures on a turntable which sequentially places them in a 1650 degrees C vacuum furnace.

The automatic sequencing system allows up to 24 specimens to be tested in one work shift, thereby greatly increasing productivity.

Other advanced ceramics-testing products include a fully articulated bend fixture with deflectometry for use up to 1500 degrees C, developed in Germany, and a series of bend fixtures developed in Japan.

/12232

Justice Ministry To Revise, Consolidate Laws
34000294a Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY
NEWS in English 26 Dec 87 p 1

[Article by John Kulekana]

[Text] The Ministry of Justice is undertaking a special law revision programme under which some 13 volumes of Tanzania laws will be revised and consolidated to accommodate statutory changes since 1965 when the exercise was last done, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The volumes contain about 600 chapters consisting of ordinances and acts of Parliament, some of them adopted as early as in the 1920s, soon after Tanzanyika became a British colony. However, the Chief Parliamentary Draftsman, Ndugu S. Lushagara, declined to comment on the issue.

A source told the Daily News that the move had been necessitated by several legislative changes—political, economic and social—which the country had experienced over the past 60 or more years.

He said: "Several statutes have been wholly or partially repealed, amended, deleted and substituted during this period".

He said the move had been welcomed by legal practitioners.

The source said several government departments, public institutions, agencies, and even judiciary organs like district courts went without full and up-to-date sets of these statutory books. "This was obviously to the detriment of the administration of justice," he remarked.

He said such a situation deprived lawyers of reference materials when advising the courts of law.

Another source said shortage of reference material was now creeping in to the Attorney General's Chambers because some individuals were stealing or mutilating documents.

"If this trend is not checked, the chambers might be severely starved of legal material and efficiency of state attorneys could be impaired," she remarked.

There are no book stores currently selling volumes of Tanzania revised laws, said to have been last printed in 1965.

It was also confirmed that before advocates are allowed to practice in Tanzania courts, they are required to have a full set of the country's statutory books—all 13 volumes. "One could not help being amazed to find that most do qualify, notwithstanding this condition."

The statutory books are supposed to be reviewed continuously and consolidated at least every five years, but the Government has been allocating inadequate funds for the exercise.

Government efforts to consolidate and print books in 1974 failed followed the collapse of the East African Community. The books were being printed in Kenya.

The Minister for Justice and Attorney General, Ndugu Damian Lubuva, could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

/9274

Kawawa Stresses CCM Grassroots Development
34000295b Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS
in English 5 Jan 88 p 4

[Unofficial translation of New Year's message by the Chama Cha Mapinduzi Secretary General Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa]

[Text] First of all I would like to extend, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party National Executive Committee, profound thanks to Party members and leaders for their co-operation in building the party in 1987.

In 1987 we elected Party leaders for another five years. It was also a year during which we reaffirmed our commitment to socialism and self-reliance, and this was through the CCM Programme. These two tasks have been successfully accomplished.

The year 1988 is one for launching ourselves in earnest to the work of implementing the programme which we have already adopted. Our first duty is to lay down the ground work for the tasks ahead by organizing seminars for, firstly, the members of the National Executive Committee and then minister of both the union and the Zanzibar revolutionary governments and thereafter, for members of parliament and the Zanzibar House of Representatives.

These are national seminars. They will be followed by seminars in regions for district Party and government leaders. These seminars will be held in zones.

I would like to appeal to all those who will be involved in the seminars to attend because this is a very good opportunity for them to understand the programme and how to implement it.

These seminars will be followed by seminars for the leaders who are close to the real implementors. These are branch leaders, members and all wananchi in general, all of whom must understand the programme and how to implement it wherever they are.

But, Ndugu CCM members, we shall only be able to fully implement the programme if the Party continues being properly built.

As directed in the 1981 Party Guidelines, and underlined in the programme which we have adopted, the question of ideological training at all levels of leadership and for CCM members will be given due emphasis effective this year. This is an important component of the implementation of the programme and it will enable us to have ideological cohesion among the members and the wananchi.

Our party now has many cadres who understand our ideology well. These are found in many branches. Every district has cadres for undertaking courses on our ideology.

Every district will be required to identify its cadres, where they are and what they are doing. Instructions will be issued from the Party Headquarters on how to utilise these cadres. Every district must be well prepared.

The programme lays emphasis on Party consolidation and this means further implementation of the Party programme to strengthen our branches. The task of building socialism and safeguarding our independence and freedom is basically in the branches. A strong Party means strong leaders as well as members who are committed and active in all aspects.

Ndugu CCM members, you should not forego your right to meet in your branches and cells as stipulated in the Party Constitution in order to fulfill your right to develop the Party and to lead the country.

Buildings housing Party branch offices do not match our Party's esteem and some of the branches do not even have offices. This should be a year for branches to build their offices, and to complete this work.

Regions should launch competitions on the construction of Party branch offices. Likewise, CCM member must also pay their membership dues in time.

Ndugu CCM members, we must not lose sight of the fact that the year 1987 witnessed the opening of self-sustaining Party branches. These branches do not receive subsidies from the Party headquarters and also pay their chairmen and secretaries.

Most of these branches have made visible strides in developing the Party. They have formed strong designated mass organizations and have built good and modern offices. All their members are also active. These branches are also already doing an exemplary work of leading the wananchi in the construction of socialism and self-reliance.

This is a good example worth emulating by other branches. Many Party branches have the potential to be self-reliant and the Central Committee will be very happy to see more branches emerging along this line.

Regions should work out a proper system of encouraging branches which respond to the call for self-reliance. The act of being self-reliant is one worthy of respect and it is the responsibility of the Party to welcome it with respect.

This year we should also supervise the development of designated mass organizations with our full force. The organizations are the party's major force of implementing the policy of socialism and self-reliance.

Every Party branch should have branches of the respective mass organizations. Party leaders should work with the leaders of the mass organizations in undertaking this work.

Every mass organization should have a programme of consolidating itself, just as the Chama Cha Mapinduzi consolidation programme. The target for each organization should be to be self-reliant during this period. For our organizations to attain this objective, they will need the support of CCM members, the wananchi, the Government and its organs.

Lastly, on behalf of the Central Committee of the national executive committee, I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to thank the leaders in the government, its departments and institutions, parastatal organizations, religious institutions and all the wananchi for the spirit of co-operation which enabled the Party to achieve a lot during the year that has just ended. I call on them to continue with this spirit.

/9274

Youth Organization Hails Wakil's Speech
34000295a TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English
4 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] The Youth Organisation (VIJANA) has hailed and supported the speech by the Zanzibar President and Union Second Vice President, Ndugu Abdul Wakil, which he delivered in the House of Representatives last week.

A statement by the VIJANA Secretary General, Ndugu Mohammed Seif Khatib, at the week-end said the Organisation supported the speech because it upheld and directed the implementation of the Party ideals of building national unity and consolidating the achievements of independence.

"The Youth Organisation wishes to assure the nation and the world community that we will not like to see the peace that we are enjoying being disrupted by stooges."

"We won't allow the frustration of Socialism construction by a few people who want to get rich quick," the statement said.

The Youth Organisation called upon the Party and Government to take stern measures against all those who disrupted peace, undermining the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar and smearing CCM with mud.

Meanwhile, the VIJANA General Council which meets in Singida beginning Wednesday will also discuss the Uhuru Torch race for this year. The Torch race is expected to begin in Coast Region on June 1 and end in Kilimanjaro Region on September 22 at the climax of the Tenth VIJANA Anniversary celebrations.

/9274

Export Retention Scheme Results Announced
34000294c *Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS*
in English 24 Dec 87 p 1

[Article by John Kulekana]

[Text] Tanzania earned over 873.6m/- (11.2 million US dollars) between September 1986 and last October from export of non-traditional goods and services under the export retention scheme.

According to a press released issued by the National Bank of Commerce (NBC) in Dar es Salaam yesterday, 154 exporters joined the scheme under which they are allowed to retain 50 percent or more of the export proceeds.

Some 132 exporters from the private sector exported products worth 670.8m/- (8.6 million US dollars), while 22 public institutions exported goods and services worth 202.8m/- (2.6 million dollars), the statement said.

Traditional crops are sisal, cotton, tea, coffee, tobacco, cashewnuts and pyrethrum, which are sold by specified marketing boards or authorities.

According to the statement, agricultural products contributed 421.2m/- (5.4 million dollars) while tourism—195m/- (2.5 million dollars), marine products—101m/- (1.3 million dollars) and forestry products—78m/- (one million dollars).

Live animals and birds brought in 7.8m/- (100,000 dollars), livestock exports—15.6m/- (200,000 dollars) industrial products—31.2m/- (400,000 dollars) and miscellaneous items 23.4m/- (300,000 dollars).

The value of goods imported through the retained foreign exchange was 257.4m/- (3.3 million dollars). The goods include agricultural inputs, chemicals, building materials, domestic appliances, bicycles, clothing, motor vehicles and many others authorised by the Government.

The objective of the scheme adopted by the Government in March, last year, and whose operation commenced in September 1986, is to promote the export of non-traditional goods and services to enable the country increase its foreign exchange earnings.

NBC administers the scheme and this is the first time the bank has publicly announced its impact following a report presented to the NBC Board of Directors which met in the city last Monday.

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Export Increases Cited
34000294b *Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS*
in English 31 Dec 87 p 1

[Text] Tanzania's exports rose by 88.5 percent between 1984 and 1986, from 71.70 million US dollars in 1984 to 135.19 million US dollars in 1986, Deputy Minister for Trade and Industries, Nicas Mahinda told Shihata yesterday.

Ndugu Mahinda said the big increase in the value of exports was attributable to increased production of primary export crops which included coffee, cotton, tobacco, cashewnuts and sisal.

He said the devaluation of the shilling in June, last year, which made Tanzania's exports cheaper in the world market was also a factor in the increase of the value of exports.

Production of cashewnuts that had declining in the past years increased by 160 percent, followed by sisal which recorded a 63 percent increase.

The two crops, among the major export crops soon after Tanzania's independence in 1961, have recorded a drastic decline in production to the extent that factories for processing them had to be left ideal as farms were abandoned.

Cotton and coffee, Tanzania's leading exports crops, recorded an increase in production of 23.2 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively, while Tobacco recorded an 8.7 percent increase.

However, there was a marked decline of 75 percent in the production of cloves, Zanzibar's main export crop and tea which recorded a production decline of 38 percent.

There was a marked increase in the value of exports with coffee recording an increase of 163 percent, cashewnuts—119.5 percent, cotton—96.3 percent, tobacco—95.6 and sisal—71.5 percent.

The value of cloves increased by 59 percent and that of tea recorded an increase of 53.6 percent.

Ndugu Mahinda said though there was an increase in the export value of cloves and tea, the crops production trend had been on the decline and, therefore, not enough quantities were exported.

Though coffee was the only crop that recorded a price increase in the world market, other crops like cotton had their prices fall by 33 percent, cashewnuts—30 percent, tea—29 percent and 11 percent for sisal.

Total exports of the major crops in the three year period were coffee—200.8 million kilogrammes, cotton—87.06 million kilogrammes, tea—49.3 million kilogrammes and sisal fibre—274,857 tonnes.

Others were cloves—12.4 million kilogrammes, raw cashew kernels—6.7 million kilogrammes, tobacco—18.3 million kilogrammes, diamonds—245,558 grammes, animal feeds—25.9 million kilogrammes and yellow grams—18.7 million kilogrammes.

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SADCC Mining Sector Expands

34000293a Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS
in English 2 Jan 88 p 2

[Text] Lusaka, Friday—The mining sector of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) has increased the number of its projects to 30 this year, Chinese News Agency (XINHUA) reported.

SADCC Mining Sector Coordinator, Willie Sweta said here that the mining sector program expanded after incorporating six projects from the energy sector.

Two projects, the Central Isotope Geochronology Laboratory in Harare, Zimbabwe and the Coal Analysis Laboratory in Malawi have been completed and facilities there are available for use by the SADCC member states, he added.

Sweta said some projects are in the process of being implemented while some others still require funding.

He said some project studies have been completed and a team from the United Nations revolving fund for mining exportation has finalized work to identify which project should be followed up.

The completed project include regional skilled manpower survey, small-scale mining, processing and marketing projects, inventory of geology, and mining equipment manufacturing, repairing and reconditioning facilities.

He said the sector held discussion recently with Nordic countries on how to strengthen the co-ordinating unit in view of the increased amount of work.

The Nordic countries have pledged support and it is hoped that by early next year the sector will receive financial and technical support from them.

In Livingstone the four million US dollar interconnector project which will supply electricity from southern Zambia to northern Botswana and the Kazungula in Zimbabwe will be commissioned on January 19, Zimbabwe News Agency (ZIANA) reported.

Zambian Power Transport and Communications Permanent Secretary, Nedson Nyoni disclosed here on Wednesday that the grid lines for power supply had already been energised in readiness for the official commissioning of the project.

The project has been funded mainly by Canada with involvement of other donor countries and the nine (SADCC) member states.

A team of Zambian officials is expected to leave for Botswana on January 18 for the commissioning ceremonies.

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Housing Bank Move Seen as Adequate

34000293b Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS
in English 2 Jan 88 p 1

[Article by Zephania Musendo]

[Text] The offer by the Tanzania Housing Bank (THB) to raise loan ceiling and reduce interest rate will benefit those in the high income bracket, but the ordinary worker and peasant will continue to find it difficult to have access on the loans.

This was the general observation by the people in Dar es Salaam during random interview by the Daily News yesterday. However, they said the THB offer was a step in the right direction.

"The move is still away from achieving the objectives of the Workers and Farmers Housing Development Fund. For the main objective is to reduce the housing problem for workers and improve housing conditions in the rural areas," said one official of the Association of Tanzania Employers (ATE) who asked to remain anonymous.

He said ordinary workers and peasants will find it hard to go for the loans because of the rising inflation.

The majority of workers and peasants, who are in the low income bracket, would not be able to apply for the 500,000/- loan for that would mean repaying about 3,000/- a month for 20 years at an interest rate of 9 percent, he said.

He said applying for the loan of less than the ceiling amount would be unrealistic, because the amount would not be enough for the construction of a family house. He suggested that 500,000/- should have been the minimum loan amount.

The ATE official suggested that workers paying mortgages should be exempted from tax. Alternative the income tax should be charged on the net income instead of the gross. Otherwise taxes will frustrate people intending to take housing loans, he added.

A civil servant, Ndugu Lawrence Mtawa said the 20 or 30 years repayment period was another restrictive factor. He said most of the people who would wish to take housing loans were between 30 and 45 years of age which means they were likely to retire before finishing repaying the loans.

He suggested that the bank should re-introduce the provision of building materials instead of cash because the building materials cost was the major setback.

Self-employed Stanley Kamana said the THB offer "does not solve the real problem," rather it would help a certain category of people. He highlighted the problem of plots allocation in towns.

"The biggest part of 500,000/- could be spent on getting a plot as one goes through the cumbersome plot allocation process," Ndugu Kamana said, giving an example of Dar es Salaam City.

The Secretary General of the WASHIRIKA, Ndugu David Holela, hailed the THB offer saying it would promote housing schemes in rural and urban areas:

Meanwhile, the THB has clarified that the 9 percent interest rate on housing loans would only apply to new applicants. Those who have already taken loans will pay the old interest rates applicable by April, this year.

/9274

Major Roads To Be Rehabilitated

34000297b Lusaka *BUSINESS MAIL* in English
30 Dec 87 p 1

[Text] Rehabilitation of four strategic roads in Zambia has received a boost with the approval of K39 million for the project by the Danish International Development Aid [DANIDA].

The project is being undertaken under the auspices of the Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) and coordinated by the Ministry of Works and Supply.

The project is important because trucks with cargo for other SADCC member states have stepped up using roads in Zambia.

The roads are the Lusaka-Livingstone, Lusaka-Chipata, Lusaka-Ndola and Kapiri Mposhi-Nakonde highways. Together, the roads cover about 2,500 kilometres. Some of the countries using the roads include Zimbabwe, Malawi and Zaire, the only country outside SADCC and the Preferential Trade Area (PTA).

An official in the Danish embassy in Lusaka, Ms Ragnhild Kallehauge told *Business Mail* that the K39 million was approved last May and already K1.6 million had been spent on the project.

The project follows a study by a Danish firm, Kampsax which was commissioned in 1985 to establish the state of the roads and how much money would be needed to rehabilitate them.

It could not be established why work has been slow but this is expected to be speeded up because DANIDA last month approved an "emergency on the spot improvement programme" on the project.

Apparently because of its concern on the peace of work, the Ministry of Works and Supply has appealed to DANIDA, through the Danish embassy in Lusaka, for technical aid and Ms Kallehauge was hopeful that this would be granted.

There are indications that other donor countries and organisations may help with more money for the project estimated to cost K400 million.

In June last year the Zambian government organised a donors meeting in Lusaka to raise funds for the rehabilitation of the roads. Countries and organisations in attendance included Britain, Denmark, Finland, Italy, West Germany, United States International Development Agency, World Bank, European Economic Commission, and United Nations Development Programme.

/09599

ZCTU Opposes Government's Medical Care Fund Proposal

34000296d Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English
31 Dec 87 p 1

[Article by TIMES reporter: "ZCTU Says No—Again"]

[Text] The ZCTU has reiterated its opposition to the proposed Medical Care Fund because it will lead to exploitation of the poor.

The introduction of free medical services by the Government after Independence had benefited both the rich and the poor which had enabled the former to "stash away their riches in suitcases."

ZCTU chairman Cde Frederick Chiluba said this at the Zambia National Union of Teachers fourth quadrennial conference at the Cooperative College in Lusaka yesterday.

The rich were now able to find alternatives in view of the planned withdrawal of free health and educational services while wage earners in the formal sector would not be "robbed," he charged.

A voluntary medical system would be better, catering for all kinds of workers in formal and informal sectors.

"Placing it all on the head of the wage earner is bad," he said.

He wondered what had happened to suggestions of the Kabwe commission on social security schemes, noting that the Zambia National Provident Fund, Superannuation Fund and others were among the many schemes available to workers.

Cde Chiluba also said the labour movement was not opposed to the Party and its Government and should not be viewed as an alternative to UNIP.

Unionists had the right to take part in Zambia's political affairs as its operations and aspirations were the sum total of Party and Government decisions.

He urged all unionists to study the Party manifesto and republican Constitution and be fully conversant with their rights as workers and citizens.

Unionists had lived in fear partly because of laxity in living up to their rights and such timidity was leading them to a point where they would "fall flat on their faces."

ZNUT chairman Cde Nelson Simatendele appealed to President Kaunda to consider giving back the confiscated passports of Cde Chiluba, general secretary Cde Newsteadimba and assistant general secretary Cde Chitalu Sampa.

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